COMMENTARY. bound, at the reduced eat which it was sold by per number, unbound, sy-seven numbers. Any ets, may also be had at or volumes, of Old or a the Old Testament,

GRAPHY.

of Outline Maps of the reises to fix on the mind There is also added, its of the principal mountainty of the princ

ECHES.

re received a few Pieces of stiful and excellent article

NSTRUCTOR. Industry at South Bos-ficiate in the Chapel on with the sick, as circum-late to take charge of, ring the day. It is ex-cation, and employ most of of his office. Those who menced by a desire to be or pecuniary resumeration. nddressed to the Directors, ad should they wish an in-rmation from the Clerk of 4w Oct. 10.

ke. of prime quality;
ke. of prime quality;
kesia, Calomel, and Bus
Extracts of Bark, CarbeColchicum, Croton Oil,
Extract of Elaterism,

ometers Wedgwood, Evap-ron and Earthen Retorts, tands and Lamps, Acetie 8, Platina, Zinc, pure Ba-phonate of Bayytes, pure 4, Manganese, Fluor Spar, Lime, Oxymuriate of Line, to of Potash, Limus and stand Acid, Nitrate of Ass-

VCE COMPANY E CONFANT give notice, EE HUNDRED THOU-all paid in, and invested ake Insurance against

MARINE RISKS, ea Thousand Dollars on M. Josuph Wand, Sec'y.

BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS No. 22, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS W. A. PARKER, Printer.

NO. 48.... VOL. XIII.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1828.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. MAILS ON THE SABBATH.

It is with no ordinary feelings that I contemplate the exertions that are now making in our land for the preservation of one of our greatest privileges, the Holy Sabbath.

the Holy Sabbath.

That success, entire and complete, may crown this noble enterprize, should be the desire of every lover of his country, of every well wisher to man, and every friend to God. To achieve so glorious an undertaking, every lawful means should be employed, and every effort made that is in the power of man. For in proportion to the value of an object, should be the exertions to obtain it. And what would be the mighty efforts in our beloved country if it were firmly beloved by every man, woman and child, that our peace and prosperity, our privileges, civil and religious, and countiess blessings dear to man, depend upon a general reformation in the observance of this holy day.

To me the idea is a very solemn one; that the fate of our country depends upon the success of those

To me the idea is a very solemn one; that the fate of our country depends upon the success of those exertions now making and hereafter to be made to rescue the Sabbath. If the friends of virtue and religion fail in this undertaking; will it not clearly prove that as a nation we are too far gone in sin, to be admonished, or reformed. And what then can we expect but that our happy form of government, the boast of freemen, and the wonder of the world—that our civil and religious institutions—our peace and prosperity—our safety and happiness—the hopes we have cherished for ourselves and our children, will be scattered to the wind—what can we expect but that he who never fails to punish a nation's sins, will visit ours and sweep us with ish a nation's sins, will visit ours and sweep us with the besom of destruction.

the besom of destruction.

I verily believe that our country is in danger—and in danger from this very quarter. Under this conviction let every man inquire what shall be done? And contribute his influence to save his country.

In addition to the plans already formed for a great and national reformation, I would suggest the importance of one great effort to put an end to the travelling of the mail, and to all military parades and reviews, in the army and navy, on the Lord's day. I cannot but think that the God of heaven has a serious charge against this nation for these sins. Let then a voice be raised which will make the nation hear—that will inquire of rulers why they sanction measures, or permit practices make the nation hear—that will inquire of rulers why they sanction measures, or permit practices that offend heaven, and thus put in jeopardy our dearest interests. Let the tables of Congress be loaded with petitions signed by hundreds of thousands from all parts of the Union, entreating the representatives of the people to interpose their authority for the suppression of practices which are bringing a train of evils and vice upon the land.

There can be no doubt but the travelling of the mail through every city, and town, and village in the United States every Sabbath, gives a sort of general license to all kinds of travelling on this day, and is a prolific source of the profanation of the Sabbath so prevalent in the land; and which is enough to make the nation tremble.

to make the nation tremble.

I cannot but think, if petitions were sent in from every Society, and town, and city in the Union, that we should be heard—and that our rulers would ar-rest the evils of which we complain. I hope this may be done, and done speedily. For one I have but little hope of any great or general reformation, unless our government will make it manifest by their own acts, and the acts of their agents, that they have some respect for the Lord's day.

This we may do—and this we can do—and this we ought to do—we can petition and plead; and if we

Ins we may do—and this we can do—and this we ought to do—we can petition and plead; and if we fail in our attempts, it will be some consolation to reflect, when desolation and ruin comes, that we did something to ward off the evil and to save our coun-

FRIEND TO THE SABBATH. For the Boston Recorder. THE SABBATH.

"Be not weary in well doing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not." In no age of the church has the observance of this admonition been more strictly rewarded by the annexed promise than the present. Now is the time for the Christian to adopt the watchword, Onward; to attempt great things, to expect great things. Among the various efforts made for the good of the church in this highly favored period, none have been more specifily. highly favored period, none have been more speedily and manifestly blessed than those for the better ob-servance of the Sabbath. Much has been accom-plished, but much, very much, remains to be done. plished, but much, very much, remains to the mained Many violations have been detected, accompanied by various suggestions, and encouragements to effort and perseverance; but hitherto one has been fort and perseverance; but hitherto one has been consistent demands immediate. overlooked which in my opinion demands immediate and efficient investigation, as it is calculated to affect essentially the moral and future character of the rising generation. Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to propose the following in-quiries in reference to this subject, with the hope, that those who are able and willing to be active in this essential step towards reformation, will give it that attention which the importance of the sub-

ct demands.

1. What number of persons are constantly de-ained from church to attend in the druggists' stores

in this City only?

2. What proportion of monies received in these stores on the Sabhath is for indispensable articles?

A LOOKER ON.

From the Visitor & Telegraph.

REFORMED PROFLIGATES. Ma. EDITOR,—You may depend on the following facts. They are furnished, not for the purpose of making a noise, but to call the attention of Christians to that unfortunate class of beings to which the subject of this communication belongs. During the sitting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Raleigh, N. C. the past spring, an unfortunate female attended; she became interested in what she heard; the word was with power. Before she retired, one of the preachers conversed with fore she retired, one of the preachers co her, not knowing who she was, and probably has forgotten all about her.—But there is reason to hope that the exercises of the day will be had in ev-erinating remembrance. She retired borne down with a sense of her guilt and unworthiness—determined no longer to remain in sin, if deliverance could be found. But where was she to go? To return to the house of infamy, she would not—Her friends had refused ever to see her again—Her past life shut her out, very properly town. life shut her out, very properly, from all virtu society! What would she do-where would society! What would she do—where would she go? to the grave yard!—and there she was seen night and day, as one in great distress. Her situation excited the curiosity of a lady belonging to the Baptist Church. She inquired into the cause of her frequenting the grave-yard, heard her mournful tale, and reported her case to a member of the Presbyterian Church. Steps were taken for her protection and comfort—she appears to be a true penitent—and is now restored to her friends, who with a little change of the phraseology can say.

ith a little change of the phraseology can say,

7711 vil3-19

My are was dead, but lives again.

My and dead, but lives again,

Was but, but now is found.

Methodist! Baptist! Presbyterian! How much more do ye resemble your divine master, when thus united in the cause of salvation, you labor to excel in acts of love. Your master has need of you all, not to devour and destroy one another, but to build up his church.

2. In the county of _______, there was a youth of most abandoned habits. Before he was one and twenty years cld, he had been twice arraigned at the bar of his bounty for felony. Probably no boy could be much worse. There was no vice of which he was not guilty. No one would or could employ him with safety. And it was a common privilege to whip him whenever any one thought proper to do st, (the vicious and depraved are generally cowards)

A clergymal determined to make an effort to reform him. He conversed with him, plainly and severely reprimanded him for his course of life. This had no effect. He seemed to be proof against reproach. The masmer of attack was changed. "Poor fellow, sail the clergyman, I suppose he has not a friend on earth—everyperson is against him." He melted into tears, and sad no, I never had a friend. "Well, I will be you friend—I will give you employment and advice—leform and be a man; and while you conduct well, yot shall never want a protector." Frequent opportunities were embraced to instruct him in the plain rudiments of gospel morality. His ignorance was astonishing—and his audacity, for a while, was only equalled by his excess in vice. He gradually began to reform—went to hear preaching, which he had not done for many years before—became a Sunday School scholar—and although, as was to be expected, he cut sundry very ugly capers, he evidently continued to improve. He b-came awkened to a sense of his lost condition as a sinner. He commenced seeking the salvation of his soul. He now hopes that he has passed from death unto life. We hope so too. There is a great change in him. How it will turn eventually, will be better known in the great day of reckoning.

The elergyman

facts we infer,

1st. That God makes use of all denominations
of Christians in carrying on his wondrous purposes
of love to this lost and ruined world. And we see the propriety of our Saviour's saying: "Forbid him not: for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name than can lightly speak evil of me. For he that is not against us, is on our part." 2d. There is no character so low, so degraded, that the grace of God can not reach it, and change

it. If so,

3dly. Have not Christians been, and are they not still, grossly semiss, and very unbelieving in relation to those characters usually considered as leading beyond the hope of reformation? Oh when we know that God can do all things—when we remember our own cases and what the Lord has done for us, how can we doubt, how can we despair of any creature yet in the land of the living! S. E. T.

HOME MISSIONS.

MR. IDE'S SERMON.

IV. Consideration. The general diffusion of the gospel among our countrymen would have the most beneficial influence upon our civil interests. That "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that sin is a reproach unto any people, is one of the soundest political as well as religious maxims that ever found a place in the writings of any civilian or divine. But the means by which righteousness can be promoted, and sin suppressed, is the influence of the gospel. Where this is not known, and received, all those sins which tend to debase the human character, and to sap the foundation of civil government are in powerful operation. On the other hand where the gospel is faithfully preached, and attended with the renovating influence of the Holy Spirit, there spring up as its happy fruits those Christian virtues, which are the highest ornament to the human character, the fundation of IV. Consideration. The general diffusion of the nament to the human character, the foundation of order and good government, and the only conditions on which the smiles of heaven can be expected to

We are as a people deeply interested in the prevalence of the gospel among our citizens. With-out those moral and religious principles, which are the effects of a knowledge and reception of the gosthe effects of a knowledge and reception of the gos-pel, such a government as ours cannot long be maintained. Let the mass of the people, on whose suffrages the character of our rulers, and even the very forms of our government depend, become gen-erally corrupt, and the basis on which this fair fab-ric is erected, is at once removed. Should our citi-zens become destitute of moral principle, their num-ber, and wealth, and talents, and learning instead ber, and wealth, and talents, and learning, instead of contributing to the support of our Republic, would all unite to hasten its downfall, and render its desolations more extensive and dreadful. vices which spring up and grow, wherever the coun-teracting influence of the gospel is not felt, have in

teracting influence of the gospel is not left, have in themselves a tendency to weakness, and derision, degradation and ruin. And what is more than all this, they excite the displeasure of Him who holds in his hand, the destinies of nations, and pours down upon them his desolating judgments.

From these causes, my brethren, we are now in imminent danger. As the proportion of our citizens who feel not the juffuence of the gospel increases, the very vices which have proved the ruin of other governments, are becoming more and more prevalent among us. The luxury of older countries of the gospel increases, the very vices which have proved the ruin of other governments, are becoming more and more prevalent among us. overnments, are becoming more and more at among us. The luxury of older counother governments, as. The luxury of older coun-prevalent aniong us. The luxury of older coun-tries, with all its attendant vices, and demoralizing effects, is rapidly gaining ground here. The Sab-bath is already profaned by hundreds of thousands in this land. Even where the gospel is preached, there are vast multitudes who neglect public wor-ship, and thus openly cast contempt upon an insti-tution of God. Intemperance prevails to a degree which costs the country more than all her civil, tution of God. Intemperance prevails to a degree which costs the country more than all her civil, literary, and religious institutions, occasions more disease than any other cause that is known to exist among us, and destroys annually more lives than ever perished in the same time by the sword in any war in which the country has been involved. By many, the doctrines and precepts of Christ are openly reviled. Children in numerous instances are growing up without the fear of God, taught even by parental example to profane his name, and disregard both his promises and threatenings. Pride & self-sufficiency, backbiting and slander, injustice and oppression, bribery and corruption, idleness, gambing, and pollution, and even robbery and murder are becoming increasingly prevalent in this land.

These destructive and heaven provoking sins preare all more or less in those places where the gospel is
prached among those on whom it has sitte or no
are proceeded, and in those places where it is not
to be proceeded among those on whom it has sitte or no
are proceeded, and in those places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to be made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is
to be made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is not
to the made the places where it is
to be made the places where
the places where it is not
to the made the places where
the places where it is not
to the made the places where
the places most deplorably destitute of the means of grace. Though there are many individuals of unboubted piety scattered over it, yet as a community, to a great extent they are hiving without hope and without God in the world. There vice stalks abroad with an unblushing front. The manner is which the Sabbath and the Holy Scriptures are treated, with the intemperance, gaming, and frashionable murder, which prevail, indicate a deadness of conscience, and a boldness in crime which are truly alarming. Now should this portion of our population continue as destitute of the gospel as they now are, they will unavoidably grow worse instead of better, and when in the course of twenty or thirty years they shall become a mijority of the nation, and elevate to places of power and trust men of like spirit and manners with themselves, a triumph will be given to iniquity, that has never yet been witnessed in this western world. What then must be the condition of a government which is based upon the virtues of the people? The want of moral principle which will their exist, will be as debilitating to the body politic, as i pestilence in her army, or mental derangement in her statesmen. There will be in the midst of us, i the sins of the people, a more formidable enemy tour liberties and rights than ever approached our hores in a British fleet, or met our soldiers in theield of battle. It may not be in the power of anyother nation to conquer us. And they will find life occasion to attempt it; for we shall be successfully engaged in riveting our own chains, or turning gainst ourselves the instruments of death. These gloomy anticipations may appear to some as themere dreams of a sickly imagnation. Would it God, they might prove so. But unless increased exertion be immediately made to give the gospel afmore extensive and powerful influence over the finds of our countrymen, they to give the gospel a more extensive and powerful influence over the hinds of our countrymen, they

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

are nothing more han our posterity, if not we our-selves, shall yet realize.

For the Boston Recorder.

INQUIRIES,

Why are the effects of Sabbath School teaching so small?

Among the various causes may be enumerated, the undisciplined state of the youthful mind, its aversion to reflection, its fondness for ease, and its impatience of restraint. Like the wild deer of the forest, fleet and irregular in all his movements, it delights to range uncontrolled, and therefore flees delights to range uncontrolled, and therefore flees from the friendly hand that would guide its untutored steps. To these I may add, the entire insensibility of the popil to the importance of the subject; and the corrupt propensities of the lepraved heart, which are completely at variance with the nature of the instruction.

nature of the instruction. From one or more of these causes, perhaps from all combined, arises the scholar's neglect of his les-son. He shrinks from mental labor; and consequently acquiring but a superficial acquaintance with it, a feeble impression only is made. In this discouraging absence of preparatory knowledge, he presents himself before his teacher, on the Sabbath; and not being fitted to follow the connesion, and and not being fitted to follow the connessor, and understand the explanatory exercise, the previous impression receives there but a slight deepening. To negligence he adds inattention, and thus the best means of instruction are nearly lost. With this imperfect impression, he is transported into the business, the follies and amusements, of the subsequent week; and, perhaps, exposed to the ridicule business, the follies and amusements, of the subsequent week; and, perhaps, exposed to the ridicule of the irreligious, the sarcasms of the conceited, or the unhallowed effusions of infidelity, wit and profineness. The most ardent and genuine piety is in danger, when brought under the direct influence of these implements of satan; much more the inexperienced youth, on whom the importance of divine truth is but faintly starmped.

Several causes operate to reader religious instruc-

Several causes operate to render rengious mattuc-tion unsuccessful, which arise from the gnfaithful-ness of the teacher. The same love of ease and aversion to mental labor, which greatly diminishes the scholar's improvement, may prove a barrier to the teacher's usefulness. If he appear before his class, unsupported by that consciousnes of ability which a correct, definite, and connected view of the lesson would give him, he will be tray in becility to the opening intelligences around him; and convey error into their bosoms. Instead of the wheat he may sow tares; and instead of the ripe fruit in its season, will be the early produce of the bramble.

Another cause is, the teacher's neglect to bring tation and prayer must precede his efforts in behalf of his perishing charge, or he will bring only the language and countenance of the rigid moralist, to bear upon their natural apathy: a miserable sub-stitute indeed for the impassioned pleadings of the full soul, who sees and feels their danger. In vain will he display the despised and crucified Jesus; in vain will he urge them to avoid the torments of

crepancy between the example and instruction of the teacher. The mind is so formed as to relish consistency in human conduct, and justly condemns the want of it as a real blemish. On this deficiency, wherever it occurs, the depraved heart delights dwell. It provides an apology for its own frailties and often produces an emotion of joy, strongly ties and often produces an emotion of Joy, strongly tinctured with triumph, and self-complacency. Were my friend warmly to recommend industry to me, on account of the worth of time, the rapidity of its flight, and irreparable nature of its loss, and subsequently be found, at broad day, indulging the pleasures of sleep, I would most surely say to him, "Physician heal thyself," Youthful discernment is coalesticited in the discovery of such defects. nck-sighted in the discovery of such defects, at it frequently overlooks real merit. Better is quick-sighted in the discovery of such defects, whilst it frequently overlooks real merit. Better were it for the teacher never to engage in the du-ties of the Sabbath School, than voluntarily to destroy his own labor, for want of a corresponding ex-

The seeming inefficacy of Sabbath School labora The seeming inclinacy of Sabata School maters may be in a great measure owing to the teacher's neglect of prayer, in behalf of the immortal beings entrusted to him. This is the most powerful means of success. It opens an avenue to the soul of the pupil, which neither men nor infernal spirits can close. Though all other efforts prove abortive, this will not be, if made in the humble confiding

From the Utica S. S. Visutent.

The editor having been absent the last fortnight, we shall be excused for the absence of our usual editorial notices. A sketch of what we saw may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Visitant.—In Albany we found the Sunday School interest rising to a higher pitch than it has beretofore sustained. The recent efforts in that eigh pid fair to produce a bountiful barvest. Montgomery County has formed a society auxiliary to the Central Union, and has sent into the field two missionaries to advance her interests.

In New York, measures are in progress for the formation of a Union to embrace the Southern Counties. We trust that the spirit which has distinguished our metropolis in other objects of public beneficence, will not be suffered to flag in this. We learned, however, much to our regret, that comparatively little is doing for the city schools. A single congregation, which once embraced five hundred scholars, now numbers but one hundred and fifty.

Philadelphia is pursuing her course with some good degree of success. It gave us pleasure to visit one of her Infant Sabbath Schools. It embraced about one hundred and thirty scholars, (boys, chiefly ander the age of six years,) taught by a single teacher. The most perfect order and attention was secured, while the children, delighted with the exercise, were receiving instruction adapted to their capacities.

We cannot omit to notice, as intimately connected, if not with Salbath Schools, at least with the Sabbath, our passage to Albany, and return, in the Phoneer. Such excellent coaches, horses, and drivers, with other things necessary to scales a surrous grains, and we think it must afford pleasure to every Christian, that this line, established upon principles of sound morality, is receiving so good a share of the public patronage.

Intemperance, we found also losing ground. The drinking of spirituous liquors is becoming disreputable among refined society; and the bars of our steam-boats and public houses are resorted to only, in

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston.

What other Good Effects have resulted from the system of Prison Discipline Recommended and Partially Introduced?

ons at Auburn and Sing Sing, with the old State Prison in New York city; and the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, with their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York their sentence as sound and safe men."

The warden has been unwearied in his exertions (and we say this with a deep feeling of their value and to restore them to society at the expiration of their sentence as sound and safe men."

The character of Newgate we give from the notes

of a gentleman, who visited it in the autumn of 1826. "We found the prisoners more fifthy than any which I had ever seen, except those of the Jail in Washington city. The night rooms were in the same state, nearly as in the heat of summer, when one hundred and nine convicts were lodged in five by 10, and 6 1-2 feet high, with very little ventila-tion, and in this room were lodged thirty-two men. It would have been said by most persons, that this number of men could not live in that room a single night. The narrow space, the loathsome bedding, the vermin, would take life. Mr. —, who had visited the Prison before, remarked with surprise the change for the worse which several of the men had undergone, in a single year, as being greater than the change in most men in ten years. This was to be attributed partly to the filth and crowded state of the night rooms, and partly to the treatment by 10, and 6 1-2 feet high, with very little ventilastate of the night rooms, and partly to the treatment of the men in other respects. Our cars were pained with the beating of a convict; of which I heard more in a day at Newgate, than in a week at Auburn. The manner, the instrument, the effect, were all wrong. If men must be kept and punished in this way, it should be made to appear as some excuse for it, that it makes the men more industrious and profitable to the State; more fearful of furnity and profitable to the state; more fearful of furnity and profitable to the state of future. ous and profitable to the State; more learful of further punishment, and more strongly bent on future
good conduct. But none of these things were so.
The institution is more expensive to the State, according to the number of convicts, than any other
of which I have any knowledge, and the draught on
the treasury, during the last ten years, for the support of less than one hundred convicts, has exceeded fifty thousand dollars. All this money, besides
the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, is said to
have been appropriated for the improvement and have been appropriated for the convects, as and to have been appropriated for the improvement and support of the institution. The books, however, are in a deranged state, and afforded to us no satisfaction in regard to the manner in which the money has been expended. We spent much time in a lahas been experied. We spent nucle that he borious investigation, the results of which involved the subject in greater difficulty. It appeared in the examination of the books of the superintendents of the shops and the clerk, that the labor of the prisoners, as they were then employed, taking a short week in October, as the basis of the calculation, ought to be about \$9,582 40 annually. The whole expense of the institution, about \$8,500 annually.

"All communication between the prisoners, eith-"All communication between the prisoners, either directly or indirectly, by night or day, is prohibited. We believe this point has to every purpose of practical utility been fully attained; and the public may rest assured, that while the present vigilance is observed, it is scarcely possible that any convict should leave the Prison, debased by intercourse with other and more accomplished felons.

"No watchman is allowed to hold any conversation with a prisoner excent to direct him in his la-

"No watchman is allowed to hold any conversation with a prisoner except to direct him in his labor. No prisoner is permitted to have in his possession any money. By these measures, it is hoped
that all the means of corrupting or seducing watchmen from their duty will be removed.

"'I'he use of ardent spirits, at or about the Prison, except on the prescription of the physician, is
prohibited; and all persons employed there are required by the terms of their contract, to abstain
from their use during the period of their employment.

"By law, the warden may punish the prisoners by whipping, not exceeding ten stripes. We are happy to say, that since the warden has taken charge of the institution, corporeal punishment has not been lightly all in any not allowed to strike a man, except in self-defence.

not allowed to strike a man, except in self-defence.

"When the prisoners were removed from Newgate, irons were found upon many of them, which they had constantly worn. These have been from time to time removed, as the appearance or conduct of the men would seem to justify; and for many months, no prisoner has been in irons. It, has been our earnest endeavor, and in this respect our wishes have been faithfully seconded by the warden, to substitute, in the treatment of these men, so far as it should be practicable, the law of kindness for that of severity. An exact and rigid discipline has that of severity. An exact and rigid discipline has been established, to which all have been compelled to submit, and to which all have submitted with a promptness and readiness, as gratifying as it was un-

we do not hesitate to express our opinion, that it is far more favorable, than the most ardent friend of the new institution had reason to anticipate. For many months, there has been manifested an appearance of submission and subdued feeling, deep sensibility Partially Introduced?

To answer this question, we will contrast Newgate with the new Prison at Wethersfield; the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing sing with the label of the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing sing with the label of the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons and Sing Sing Sing sing with the Prisons at Wethersfield; the Pr

Governor Tomlinson confirms these statements as follows:
"The warden, appointed by the directors of the

Prison, is peculiarly qualified to discharge the important duties of his station, and his labors have been followed by the most satisfactory results.— The police of the Prison tends alike to meliorate the In a ponce of the Prison tends anke to menorate the condition of the prisoners, to effect their reformation; to prevent the commission of crimes; and to promote the security of the community. Its discipline is strict but humane. Each prisoner is subject to the salutary restraints of constant inspection; denied all conversation, except with his immediate keeper; absolutely excluded from external intercourse, and prohibited even to see a visitor, un-

When not employed in labor, each convict is confined in a solitary cell, where he eats his food, with which he in adequately supplied. The only drink allowed the prisoner, when in health, is water. It is gratifying to know, that under this regimen, the appearance and vigour of the convicts have obvious appearance and vigour of the convicts have obviously improved, notwithstanding the habits of intemperance which probably led many of them to the perpetration of the crimes, that have rendered necessary their seclusion from society. When sick, they sary their sectusion from society. When sick, they receive proper care and treatment; but no one yet has been sent to the hospital. Religious exercises are attended on the morning and evening of each day, and on the Sabbath divine service is performed. day, and on the Sabbath divine service is performed in the presence of the prisoners. By a permanent regulation, a Bible is placed in each cell, into which is admitted sufficient light to eanble the occupant to read it. When thus immured in solitude, it may reasonably be expected, that the convict, reviewing his conduct and feeling its deplorable issue, will be brought to deep and sincere repentance, and that he will make the companion of his solitude, the guide of his future hie. More than sixty of the ninety-seven convicts now confined in the Prison, are believed to be under the age of thirty years. The reformation of these young offenders is an object of deep concern.

"The short experiment, which has been made at the Prison, warrants the belief, that such a result

"The short experiment, which has been made at the Prison, warrants the belief, that areh a result may be produced. Already the ferceness and ob-duracy, which were displayed by the convicts when confined together in the old Prison, have been sub-dued by solitary confinement, and the most stubborn and shandoned have become submissive & obedient. "It is confidently believed, that the Prison will

not, after it shall have been completed and furnishnot, after it shall have been completed and transis-ed, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the sa-ving to the State will, in a short period, equal the whole cost of the establishment; the average an-nual expense of Newgate Prison, from its estab-lishment to the first of April, 1826, having exceeded hishment to the first of Apin, 1925, having 95,680. While, according to the statement of the warden and inspectors, the new Prison, at the commencment of the cold season and at the very beginning of its operation, during a trial of six months, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of between the 1st day of October and April, has produced over and above every expense, the sum of \$1,017 16."

In view of this contrast, between Newgate and the new Prison at Wethersfield, we ask where and in what manner a greater change has been pro-duced in regard to the condition of one hundred hu

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

CHINA.

Every thing relating to the introduction of the Gospel amongst the Chinese, must prove highly interesting to those who are at all acquainted with the immense extent of that vast empire. The following extract of a letter from the Rev. S. Dyer, describes the commencement of it work which will, we trust, prove highly important.

"My teacher is hard at work, preparing for making Chinese metal types. I hope, ere long, to be able to sendome wooden blocks to England, with full directions to make the types. I shall be obliged to send them to Malacca to be cut; so that, perhaps a few month's may elapse before I am able to despatch them.

"My two schools on the British system encourage memich. I am particularly pleased with Mrs. Dyer's. This being the end of the Chinese year (men'y,) many children stray away to make their new years' chothes, and we are obliged to give the children twenty days vacation; after which I hope to proceed with new vigor and several improvements. The children read nothing but Christian books, and not a single objection has been made to this. Not-a-word is said about their own classical works; indeed, the system effectually remedies the evil which subsisted in my former schools. The teachers allowed the children to read their own books in my absence. The schools can also be much more vigorously superintended on the British system, and they are tenfold more under my control."—London Christian Guardian for September.

From the Christian Mirror. PALESTINE MISSION.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Mrs. Bird to her friend in this vicinity. It was commenced at Ba-why-ta, on Mount Lebanon, Oct. 2, 1827.

Perhaps you will inquire what brought us hither. Our chief [reason for] leaving Beyroot was the ill health of our babe, who was sinking under the teething fever. We hoped too, that, by spending the hot months on the mountains, our little ones would escape the terrible on that have been supported by the control of the co tle ones would escape the terrible ophthalmia, with which they have been visited every summer at B. And having been for weeks closely shut up by the plague, we felt ourselves the need of breathing an atmosphere, more like that of our native land. Having been invited by Latoof, the former shekh of Ehden, to spend a few weeks in his family, we came to this region, accompanied by a son of his, who had been with us for several mouths.—But we had been scarcely 24 hours in that delightful vil-lage, when the Maronite Patriarch sent his anathema upon the family, and assisted by the present Shekh, the inveterate enemy of Latoof, made our situation so -uncomfortable, that we were glad to seek refuge here. This village is about three hours distant from Ehden, and the inhabitants are Mardistant from Enden, and the inhabitants are Mar-onites; but being under the jurisdiction of a Mos-lem ruler, they can do more as they please in their religious affairs. The patriarch followed us hither with his anothemas, threatening to excommunicate every one, who should serve us, sell us provisions, or even speak to us. The Moslem ruler, on the other, hand, threatened to pull down, their houses. or even speak to us. The Mostein Thier, on the other hand, threatened to pull down their houses, and do other terrible deeds, if the people did not pay us proper respect, and let us have every thing we asked for. They chose to obey the latter, and so we have got along thing far comborably. Our food consists principally of bread, goat's meat, and rice. We have also milk, eggs, honey, and fresh choses curd awkeneyer we become the occasionally. cheese-curd, whenever we please; and occasionally, partridges, chickens, beans, and green corn. For fruit chiefly grapes."

This extract describes some of the natural, as well

as moral evils, to which our missionary friends are subjected. We are also led by it to admire the provsubjected. We are also led by it to admire the providence of God in controlling the wrath of man, and so ordering events, that the civil tyranny of one man should neutralize the ecclesiastical tyranny of another, and his servants not only dwell unburt amidst opposing fires, but even be ministered unto, and supplied with the necessaries, and some of the comforts of life. In the following passage we have a brief account of the inhabitants of the place—its situation, and the surrounding sectors.

a trie account of the innantants of the place—its situation, and the surrounding scenery.

"The people are principally shepherds. They raise their own wheat, and their vineyards supply them for a season with fruit and molasses; they have also a few neat cattle, and their bees furnish a have also a few neat cattle, and their bees furnish a plenty of honey; still their flocks of goats are their principal source of income. They seldom eat meat, making cheese a substitute. Their dress is very poor, and generally very dirty; yet they probably every year become richer. They are ignorant, and apparently willing to remain so. The village is small, containing only about ten huts. It is pleasantly situated on one of the peaks of Lebanon, distant from Beyroot two long days journey, or three short ones. The celebrated cedars are four hours from us, and Baalbec eleven. The view of the surrounding mountains is highly picturessure. Some of rounding mountains is highly picturesque. Some of them are complete ledges of rock, which only the goat can climb, and covered with oak bushes; oth-ers have villages, vineyards, and fields, which have been covered with grain. When the air is clear, we can distinctly see the mountains of Cyprus. Frequently, in the latter part of the day, the clouds come down upon us, shut up our fine prospects, and sprinkle us with their contents."

PROSPECTS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

The Rev. J. West, Rector of Chettle, near Salishi Eng. having travelled in Canada, has published his journal in England. He has just good home, via New-York, from a tour in the Provinces as an Agent of the British and Forto must have been written during a previous visit. We select the following extract from the Upper Canada Herald, as furnishing information concerning the religious condition

and prospects of the people.

A company of Preachers are wanted to enter upon Missionary labors in the newly formed and rising settlements, for the propagation of the gospel of Christ.—I would that they might go forth, preach-ing the gospel upon a broad and Catholic foundation, and not confine their labors to a few points, but embrace the Province at large. This might be effected without a heavy expenditure, by employ-ing men devoted to the object, as school masters, or exhorters, to precede them in the more distant and retired parts of the Colony, who would prepare the

way, and collect a people for their preaching.

Twenty Preachers, with a number of active ze Twenty Preachers, with a number of active zealout men, engaged in the above capacity, would, I
am persuaded, appread the knowledge of the Truth
over the face of the country. In the exercise of
their arduous ministry, the Missionaries would meet
with some persons of extravagant religious opinions;
but their preaching generally would be to a mixed population, many of whom were attached from
principle, hirth, and education, to different denominations of Christians, before they left their home
for a foreign land. Pursuing, however, a Christian
course, in the conscientious discharge of their Missionary labors, "being patient unto all men, apt to
tack," preaching more earnestly the grand distin-

the mission. In December 1826, there were 24 Free Schools under the care of the mission, containing 1499 boys and 86 girls; also 10 other schools exclusively for fennales, containing 3890.

Ceylon.—This mission has five stations, viz: Tillipally, Batticotta, Oodooville, Panditeripo and Manepy. At Tillipally the disposition to attend public worship, and also the carnestness of the native converts are on the increase; ten or twelve have also been added to their number. At Batticotta, the Mission Seminary gives large promise—of usefulness; the number of students is 62, divided into four classes, and pursuing a regular and liberal course of study. At Oodooville, the Rev. Mr. Winslow, besides his regular missionary daties, directs the studies of fourteen pions native youths, who are parsuing a regular theological course. At Panditeripo, the sative free schools, under the care of Dr. Sendder, are in a very prosperous state, and the gospel is attended with divine influences. At Manappy is a boarding school for girls under the care of Mr. Spaukling. About 20 native converts are reported since last year, and others serious. The whole number of hopeful converts, as the fruits of this mission is 120, of these 100 remain alive and in good standing. Attendance os public worship is increasing. The number of free schools at the several stations, is 93; (13 for girls, 34 for boys and 46 mixed) containing 31880 boys and 942 girls. Total 4322. At the beginning of 1827 the number was smaller, and the average number of the year was 3,800.

Western Aria.—At Malta no change of importance had taken place. The mission press is still in motion. The number of books and tracts printed before 1st of November last, was 160; of which 62 were in Modern Greek, 43 in Italian and 1 in Graego-Turkish, Some of the tracts bed pasted to second and third editions, large quapitities of which have been sent to Greece and the Levant. Besides the American mission press, two others belonging to the Church Missionary Society, and the London Missionary Soc

ries, and indulges in hard speeches against them.

The Levant.—The remainder of the report, under this head, recites the events and incidents of the Rev. Mr. Gridley's journey from Smyrna to Kaisarra: where he are the remainder of the Rev. Mr. Gridley's journey from Smyrna to Kaisaren; where by an imprudent effort and exposure in climbing Mount Argens, he fell on the very threshold of his missionary labors, to sleep till the earth be no more. It also details the labors and progress of Mr. Brewer, from Constantinople through various places, antil his arrival in the United States; and meations the departure of Mr. King, for Greece, under the auspices of a Ludies' Association in the city of New-York, to aid in the distribution of American bounty and engage in evangelical labors there.

Sandwick Blands. The progress of this interesting mission is represented to be "steady and encouraging," although the committing of visities and resident forgers as

said in the distribution of American bounty and engage in evangelical labors there.

Sandevich hisads. The progress of this interesting mission is represented to be "steady and encouraging," although the opposition of visiters and resident foregoers was increasing. At Honorura, almost all the highest chiefy, and those who have the principal influence, are exemplary in their lives and decided friends of the unission. At a general convention last autumn, laws against murder, theft and adultery were unanimously adopted; and the enacting of other laws against flagrant immorabities is contemplated—all in the face of the most violent opposition. The corrupting influence of the mass of sea-faring visiters continues; still the floods of ungodliness cannot queuch the fire upon their altars. The cause of truth is gaining ground although the schools and place of public worship is not so well attended. The number of worshippers on the Sabbath is about 2009, and some admissions to the church are recorded.—The press at the last date, was engaged in striking off a new edition of hymns, a small tract containing the new laws, and the Goopel of Lake. At Weinea in the island of Tauni, the governor, Kaikioeva, was faithful in resisting the wickedness of foreigners and promoting the improvement of the people. At Lahaina, the schools are in a flourishing condition, and the eagerness for books, great. The mission had been much disturbed by Capt. Clark, of the ship John Palmer in the month of October last, who resisted the governor, Hoapiri, in his efforts to maintain the laws of the island in regard to certain females who had gone on board of his ship. Capt. C. proceeded so far as to fire on board of his ship. Capt. C. proceeded so far as to fire on board of his ship. Capt. C. proceeded so far as to fire on board of his ship. Capt. C. proceeded so far as to fire on board of his ship. Capt. C. proceeded so for fire as to fire on board of his ship. Capt. C. proceeded so for fire and the work of translating the Scriptures. Between 100 a

guishing doctrine of the Reformation, that of Christ's portification, for which Knox laboured, and the Reformers were burnt at the stake, 'than algapting with projudice, the confined notion, and against the projudice of God's all who are not within the pale of their own church, the most proper of the pale of their own church the most proper of the pale of their own church the most projudice, when the pale of their own church the most beneficial effects would follow—"instead of the brief, would come up the myrele tree." A Cropping the warm of a congregation would be complained of, converts would flow in through a divine helping, and churches would be created with a pupin in any other way of generalized the create which are pupin in any other way of generalized the create which are pupin in any other way of generalized projudices and prepared the solid property of the continued and the way of fertilizing with Christian privileges, the property of the solid property

are desiroas of getting agricultural implements, household farniture &c. and shew a disposition to inquire in the subject of religion.

Cherokees of Arkansas.—At Dieight, the courch has received 16 new members, 11 of whom were received on profession of their faith. They appear well and give proof of growth in knowledge and grace. Measrs. Finey and Washbars preach statedly at seven different stations at the earnest disire of the people. The anxiety is all parts of the mation to hear the gospel is greatly increased. In the schools about 60 scholars attend uasolicited. At Mulberry, the Indian have erected confortable buildings at their own expense, for the mission, and a school has been opened at their requast. More than 80 attend and make good progress.

Orages of Neurho.—At Unson, the school contains 65 members, at the expense of the mission; 20 of whom read in the Testanent. No satisfactory evidence of piety exists among the Osages; great indifference and even levely prevails, in view of divine truth. At Hopefield, a gradual advance in crilization and a disposition to cultivate the earth is perceived. They also manifest increasing desire for the education of their children; and, for that purpose, send them steadily to the school at Union. At Neosho, there is neither shurch nor school. No interest is manifested in the instructions of the gospel, and no improvement in the morals or lomestic habits of the people. At Harmony, the school consists of 39 children at present, 57 have left it since its commoncement. The scholars have good minds and make some profescice; in heir studies.—There does not appear, however, to be much ground gained on this territory of the great alversary of souls; theft, lying, gambling, polygamy &c. seen to be almost universally prevalent, and they even ridicide all religious considerations.

REVIVALS.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOME STREET, N. Y.

It is known to comparatively few, even in this city, that in interesting, though silent and gradual revival has existed in connexion with the Central Presbyteran Church in Broome-street, for nearly a year. Near the commencement of the work, it is vember last, the pastor thought proper to invite a vember last, the pastor thought proper to invite a vember last, the pastor thought proper to invite a special meeting of the male members of the church, that he might ascertain more particularly the state of their hearts, might afford them an opportunity of better acquaintance with each other, and might apprize them of some hopeful appearances in the congregation. This meeting was solemnly interesting. The members were led to feel that they were brethness than the was been upfaithful to one another ren—that they had been unfaithful to one another and to sinners; and to resolve that they would live more worthy of their Divine Master. Soon after another meeting of similar character was held: when individuals were appointed to visit, two and two, the whole church, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, and exhorting to more earnest devotedness. In fulfilling this appointment, the brethren engaged found, that in watering others, brethren engaged found, that in watering others, they were watered also themselves. A deep interest on the subject of a revival now seemed to pervade the church-mensbers generally. In the mean time weekly meetings were held by the pastor with such as were becoming anxious to inquire what they must do to be sweed. The number attending these inquiry meatings gradually increased from three or four, to twenty, thirty, and torty.

Most of the subjects of renowing gradually

Most of the subjects of renewing grace, during this work, have been among the young—few among the middle aged—and very few among the aged. Among the Sabbath School teachers, generally, and to some extent among the scholars, the work

and to some extent among the scholars, the work has been peculiarly interesting.

During the year, about one hundred of those who have attended the anxious inquiring meetings, have found the Suriour precious, and rejoiced in hope. Of these, forty-nine have joined in communion with the Central Church, about twenty have united the control of these and about twenty have with other Churches; and about twenty others, we understand, are expected to make public profession of their faith, on the morrow. And why should not this revival continue? Why should it not increase yet more and more, and extend, and hundreds in this city be born in a day? "The Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, nor his ear heavy that it cannot hear. He will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their pray er." N. Y. Obs. abr.

IN A SABBATH SCHOOL.

The following account of the Revival in Hopeville Factory. Otsego County, N. Y. was communicated by Mr. William Clark, Agent of the Factory and Superintendent of the Sab-bath School, to the Directors of the Western S. S. Union. In October last, Mr. Clark took his residence at Hopeville, where he found a well-organized Sab-bath School, comprising about forty-five scholars,

and six teachers, only three of whom were professors of religion. On the third Subbath evening in October, a regular prayer meeting was commenced. In the course of four weeks the numbers were increased to seventy scholars and ten teachers. Saturday evening, November 24th, a public meeting was appointed to be held, and all the youth, who did not belong to the Sabbath School, were invited to attend. About twenty attended. The evening was spent in unfolding the object of Sabbath Schools, and in giving religious counsel to the young, one of whom was made deeply sensible of her sins. At the close of the meeting, all who were present gave in their names to be added to the school, and the next day presented a scene of unusual interest. Several of the scholars, while studying their lessons, were led to inquire, what they

A property of the second

sual interest. Several of the scholars, while studying their lessons, were led to inquire, what they should do to be saved.

The Sabbath following, Dec. 2d, the school consisted of one hundred and twenty-five scholars and sixteen teachers. This was a solemn day. The word of God was made quick and powerful to both teachers and scholars. At the prayer meeting in the evening, a man from forty to fifty years of age arose, and acknowledged a hope in Christ. This was the first fruit of the revival. The next morning, while three of the scholars wereconversing to was the first fruit of the revival. The next morning, while three of the scholars were conversing together upon the interests of their solls, they were joined by others, till, in the course of the day, every member of the school, who had arived at years of understanding, was in tears. In the evening, a meeting was held for prayer and inquiry. Almost every inhabitant of the place was present; some weeping; others wondering at these strange events. About thirty were found to be opprised with their sins, and seriously concerned for their souls. Meetings were now held every evening. Converts began to multiply; and the school increased its numbers to one hundred and sixty scholars—sixty of whom were over 16 years of age, and thirty over whom were over 16 years of age, and thirty over 20. The revival continued during the winter and spring, till it numbered from sixty to seventy converts-fif.y of whom were members of the Sabbath School, and fourteen of whom were among the twenty who attended the meeting of Nov. 24th.—
The converts have united with different churches, out still continue their attendance upon the school

Alexandria, D. C.-A revival has been in pro gress in this citt, says the Visitor, for about 15 months : and about 90 persons have been added to the Presbyterian shurch within the year past. The excitement appeared to receive a new impulse, at a

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1828

PENITENT FEMALES' REFUGE.

On Thursday evening of last week, a very respectable umber of gentlemen of different religious denomination met at the Old South Vestry, by invitation of the Directors of the Penitent Females' Refuge. The object was, to make known the condition and necessities of that institution, and solicit for it pecuniary aid. Hon. H. Lincoln was Chairman; Mr. Fullerton, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Osgood addressed the Throne of grace. W. Ropes, Esq., Trensurer of the institution, gave a succinet history of its origin, progress and prosent state, particularly as relates to its pecuniary concerns. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Grovenor, Mr. Parsons, & the Rev. Drs. Beecher and Osgood.

It appears that this charity has not received the general and uninterrupted gifts of the benevolent in this city; at first, because it was considered a doubtful experiment, and more recently because it has not brought its claims forward so prominently as many others. A few individuals commenced operations under great discouragements; and a few have borne the burden and the labor, with great persever ance, to the present time. A large portion of the expense ance, to the present time. A large portion of the expenses have been borne by the Directors themselves, besides the responsibility and the toil. They cannot tell of numerous and great achievements; but they have the unspeakable comfort of believing, that a considerable sumber of wretched outcasts from happiness and hope have been restored to society; and that at least a few have been even brought into the liberty of the children of God. A Refuge has been of pened and furnished, and several years' experience has prov-ed the feasibleness and excellence of its plan. When the building was purchased a debt was incurred, which is now reduced to about \$2700. The annual expenses are usually about \$700 above the provision that is made for their dis charge by a Ladies' Society and annual subscribers. The balance has been usually paid by donations. The Director are in debt for part of the current expenses of the last year To pay this debt and to provide for the necessary expense of the next year, the present appeal is made; leaving the liquidation of the debt on the house for future consideration, as well as the expenses of an extension of the privileges of the institution which is much needed.

Papers were circulated through the room at the close of the meeting, and subscriptions were obtained amounting to about \$500. This, under all the circumstances of the time, nust be considered a very good beginning, and is no doub appreciated by the Directors and friends of the Refuge as a seasonable encouragement. The example will be followed, we presume, by many who were not present at the time. To afford opp ity to such persons, the meeting ed a Committee of twelve to make application to the citizens for further assistance.

We have been favored with the loan of various publications of similar Societies in Europe, which will furnish us with some interesting statements on this subject for future

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

It has been supposed, that a greater part of the Baptist rethren in this country, do not regard the Christian Sabbath as strictly a divine Institution; and no doubt that sentiment does prevail among them, to some extent, particularly in the southern and western country. It is therefore with pleasure that we notice so decided and respectable a testimony as the following. It is found in the result of a Council, held in the interior of New York for the settlement of dificulties, which had occurred in several churches, and which had grown out of this very question. The Council

was large, and passed the following resolutions unanimously.

1. That this Council believe the first day of the week is to be regarded as the Christian Sabbath; and should be devoted to the particular duties of religion, to the exclusion of all unnecessary requires.

Il unnecessary secular concerns.

2. That this Council believe the institution of the Chris tian Sabbath, is of Divine origin; and the word of God binds men to keep it, in the same sense that it binds us to love God, believe the Gospel, avoid then, or to observe any ther religious duty.

SABBATH EVENING.

"G" remarks on the inconsistency of Christians, who are jealous for the honor of the Sabbath day, but who admit secular employments on Sabbath svening. He in-quires whether this practice is justifiable; and if so, whethr the principle on which it is founded may not be applied to any other portion of the sacred day, or even set aside the first day and sanctify Monday. Taesday, or Thursday.—In a word, he stands opposed to "a substitution of Saturday evening for Sabbath evening."

We reply, that many Christians in New-England, particu-

arly in Connecticut, believe that the Christian Sabbath commences like the Jewish at sun-setting. If that opinion is correct, then the practice which he opposes is certainly right. We know that opinion is not universal, and that much has been said and written on the question. We do not think that a discussion of it in our pages would be une-ful, and therefore decline inserting the communication of "G" which would probably introduce it. Our own belief is, that every Christian may and ought to observe that evening, which he conscientiously believes to be a portion of boly time. And where Christians of different views reside in the same community, they do well to leave worldly em-

playments out of both evenings; at least, that each on should avoid that conduct, which may be an interruption and a grief to his brethren of a different opinion from his

SABBATH OCCUPATIONS.

The queries of "Looker-on," placed on our fourth page to-day, must be considered as addressed to the consciences of individuals, and not to the guardians of public morals It is beyond dispute lawful, that medicines should be delivered on the Sabbath, in cases of sudden and distrussing or alarming sickness. Among the thousands of a city, this cannot conveniently be done without keeping open apothecaries' shops. Doubtless if one half or one third of the whole number were open, it would be sufficient; but for ma-ny reasons it would be difficult, perhaps impracticable, to open a few and shut the remainder. Being open, their oc-cupants cannot judge of the wants of their customers; and supply the cases, of real necessity, while they refuse others. Those who choose the Sabbuth for sickness, to save time in the week, will send for medicine on boly time; and the innocent must not suffer because the wicked will do wicked ly. No regulations therefore can be made, as we apprely. No regulations therefore can be made, as we appre-hend, to effect a favorable change in the practice referred to by our correspondent, except by the voluntary acts of in-dividuals. Yet every conscientious apothecary will keep a still shop on the Lord's day, excluding lounging Sabbath breakers, and doing no more business than is indispensable. Physicians who reverence the Sabbath, will send but few recipes to the shops on that day. And those patients who fear God, will not abridge the spiritual privileges of servants, apothecaries, or physicians, without an evident ne

MINISTERS WANTED.

The South Carolina Domestic Missionary Society have written to the Board of Missions at Philadelphia, saying that they can never hope to obtain missionaries, while the Assembly's board and the Home Missionary Society "present so imposing a character, and are so much nearer the seats of theological preparation." In this state of things they ask, if S. Carolina is a part of the field which the Board wish to cultivate; and if so, whether preachers can be sent, and committed to the direction of the Carolina. The Board reply, that they have found it impossible to procure half the number of laborers which are needed; but they will comply with the request as soon as practicable. All they can do at present is, to give leave to two missionaries in their employ for six months, to go to Carolina after the expiration of their engagements.

SYNOD OF ALBANY, N. Y.

This Synod held sheir annual sessions on the 21 inst. The Narrative reports 213 ministers belonging to Synod; licentiates 19; candidates 32; churches 195; communicants 19,184. The grand interests of the Sabbath, Sabbath Schools, Temperance, and general Christian benevolence, are rapidly advancing, within their bounds .- The Synod resolved on an application to the next General Assembly, to onstitute the Presbyteries of Ogdensburgh, Watertown, Oswego, Oneida and Otsego into a Synod, to be called the Synod of Utica; and that the presbyteries of Champlain, Troy, Albany, Columbia, Londonderry and Newburyport, be the synod of Albany. A board of domestic missions, auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, was formed within the bounds of the proposed synod of Alba ny; and the board were authorized to employ an agent to r within their bounds.

The Report of the Synod says; "Some of our large towns have contributed more liberally, than at any former period, to the A.B. C. F. M. Most of the counties, within our bounds, have either supplied the destitute with the Bible, or this work is now in successful progress towards accomplishment. The Albany Presbytery h raise, for Domestic missions, \$4000; and the county of Jefferson has already raised \$600 for the same object, and \$400, for the support of Evangelists. The county of Rens-scheer has resolved to furnish \$1000, and the county of Lewis \$200 for the American Bible Society. It is confiently believed, that there is liberality and energy esough in the Churches to carry these purposes into effect.

YORK CONFERENCE, ME.

This Conference of Churches, the first of the kind that acas ever formed, held its seventh annual meeting Oct. 7 and 8, with the Union Church in Kennebunk. Every Church in connexion was represented; and all the Orthodox Congregational Churches in the County are now conected, except two. The meetings, which have been held but once a year, are now to be semi-annual. A Committee was appointed to visit all the Churches in connexion. Reolutions were passed in favor of Temperauce, the Sabbath, and the distribution of the Bible, ascompanied by addresses to a numerous audience. One of the addresses on the secand day, was on the importance of a revival of religion in the place where the Conference was assumbled.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Trustees of this Institution have appointed Rev. S. Thurston, of Prospect, an agent to solicit aid for their funds in Maine. Their objects are three; to complete a subscription of \$12,000 to a fund for the support of the Professor of Biblical Literature and Sacred Rhetoric, commenced early this year; to obtain money for a building to accommodate students and for public rooms; and to procure the means of defraying current expenses. There are but two ings, a chapel and a boarding-house. Another large edifice is very essential to the successful operations of the Seminary; for which at least \$6000 is needed. For the current expenses of the present year \$4000 will be needed; and to t them, the sources of certain income will not yield over 1000. Besides this, the corporation are in debt for the expenses of the past year. Donations of beds, hedding and clothes are much-needed.—This has been a very useful lastitution; and it is much to be regretted, that the Chrisian community have suffered it to remain in a state of continual

RELIGION IN VERMONT.

The Chronicle contains the Report on the state of Religion, presented at the late meeting of the General Convenience. ion, from which we take an extract.

gion, presented at the late meeting of the General Concetton, from which we take an extract.

It appears from statements of the Delegates to this Bods, that during she past year, a spirit of harmony has generally pervaded our churches, and religious influence has, on the whole, been gathering strength. And although the year has not been prominently marked by revivals of religion, ye with gratitude to God, we have learned that several of our towns have been favored with these seasons of joy and hope. In Pawlet, Windham, Reading, Pontfeet, Bradford, Newberry, Chebea, Cornwall, Danville, St. Johnsburgh, Waterville, Swanton, Berkshire, Montgomery and Williston, special divine influences have been enjoyed, and considerable accessions made to the churches.

The convention has learned with peculiar pleasure, that a new impulse has been given, in different sections of the State, to most of the benevolent operations of the day. Sabbath Schools have been increasing in number and efficiency. Those nurseries of the Church are manifestly controlling, in a far higher degree than formerly, the affections, and caling forth the prayers of the friends of our Zion for their growth and perpetuity.

Systematic and the most commendable efforts also lare been made, during the year, for the distribution of the Bible. Three of our counties—Windoor, Orange and Addison—larve been reported as actually supplied, though the number of families destitute was found to be not less than 1500. And we rejoice to learn that there is a fair propect of a similar supply being furnished within the present year, and great progress has been made in the promotion of Temperance.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A large meeting of merchants of Caledonia county Vi-han been lutely held. They resolved to refrain from the me of spiritous liquors for themselves and families and person in their employ; and to discontinue the sale of them in their stores, whenever public opinion will authorize the mean They then invite the citizens in the respective towns, is

MI
The
the star
15, con
greath
pastors
of God
were r
taken
influen
ches, of
God
The re
Reviva
ping,
vivals,
the we
31, Ly
the of
profe
bers at
339."
since ti
The
ms be
thin C
in the
sarous
aume t
expedie
repetii
oceasi

* U

Jerment degree S. Can ges, hand N ton, P He There tion. Whom We Gradu men Natura taken for the Divini Rapoints sexperity. Viet ditions but we

The Year's under volum ograph can Sa musbe not ven We m dency characteristics would would while belong have, enterticlegant Pulyrians, pamphi recent tion ha merits are son and sor that the labors fore, the second sor that the labors of the second sor that the second sor the second sor that the second sor that the second sor that t

Haven
Esq. Q
Leonar
R. Gu
panaph
nequai
no with
no muc
who da
strengt
who, k
of sin a
ents in
dolence
The
1828.
tion in
cea. I
nervatio
Sichoole
Va. M
h
Eon
lating
America
fintellii

ford presays, D aged Ca ly, at 2 thor, disanctific written gives a be intre

with the at Wise small ne is a Me to succe Tran leas true leate of cing the published the appl lished as

The .

—Propo ternicus ligious I

PATIONS. placed on our fourth page ed to the com dicines should be deliven and distressing or ids of a city, this Being open, their oe as, to save time in icked will do wicked made, as we appreintary acts of in And those patients who itual privileges of ser-

ANTED.

Missionary Society have at Philadelphia, saying a missionaries, while the missionaries, while the missionaries. omary Society "preso much nearer the f the field which the y have found it impos orers which are need est as soon as practito give leave to two nths, to go to Care

out an evident ne

s on the 2d inst. belonging to Synod; of the Sabbath, Sabbath ands.—The Synor General Assembly, to urgh, Watertown, Os-mod, to be called the teries of Champlain, and Newburyport, of domestic mission mary Society, was posed synod of Albato employ an agent to

than at any former lestitute with the Bi progress towards ac ry have undertaken to 0; and the county o the same object, and The county of Rens-0, and the county of Society. It is confiity and energy enough

NCE, ME. first of the kind that noual meeting Oct. 7 Kennebunk. Every d; and all the O he County are now conmal. A Committee hes in connexion. Re apanied by addresses a revival of religion is

AL SEMINARY. have appointed Rev. S. olicit aid for their funds to complete a subscrip-port of the Professor of ailding to accommoda ad to procure the means There are but two build-Another large edifice ations of the Semina-00 will be needed; and to come will not yield over are in debt for the exone of beds, hedding and as been a very meful Inted, that the Christian ain in a state of contin

ERMONT. port on the state of Reli-g of the General Conven-

set.

se Delegates to this Bledy,
of harmony has generally
ous influence has, on the
And although the year has
revivals of religion, yet
arned that several of our
seasons of psy and hope,
omfret, Bradford, NewbuSt. Johnsbury, Waterford,
ho, Underhill, Enasburgh,
Montgoinery and Willisbeen enjoyed, and conburches.

burches, peculiar pleasure, that a different sections of the day. Salin number and efficiently manifestly controlling, in the affections, and called of our Zion for their

endable efform also have be distribution of the Bi-adsor, Orange and Addi-nilly supplied, though the ound to be not less than at there is a fair prospect wishin the present year, sole Stans.

VEMENT. Caledonia county Vi.
to refrain from the une
and families and persons
the sale of them in their ill authorize the seen the respective towns, to

meet and express their opinions previous to the first of January. Under such circumstances, Temperance will obtain the vote of the county. Who can tell but Caledonia will be the first county that shall be free of that public minance, a grog shop?

MIDDLESEX CONSOCIATION, CONN.

The annual meeting was held Oct. 7th. The Report on the state of Religion informs, that the number of churches is 15, containing about 2,500 members. There has long been great harmony between these charches, and also among their pasters. The Report says, "We are to record the triumph of God's grace, in several revivals of religion; some of whic of God's grace, in several revenue very reported at our session a year ago, and others have taken place during this year, all of which in their general influence and visible effects are thus far happy. The Churches, which have been the most distinguished by outpourings of God's Spirit, are Westbrook, Hadlyme and Haddam... The revivals in these places have been very extensive— Revivals less extensive have been enjoyed in Chester, Petti-pang, East-Haddam and Lyme. As the fruits of these re-vivals, the following additions, mostly by profession from the world, have been made to the Church. To the Church in Westbrook 32, Hadlyme 51, Haddam 106, East-Haddan 31, Lyme 33, Chester 33, and Pettipaug 16. Nearly all the other churches have received some additions either by professsion or by letter, so that the whole number of members added in the limits of this Consociation in the year is 339." This statement includes only the additions made

since the last meeting of the Consociation.

The Report also says: "The Conference of Churches has been attended to a considerable extent in the limits of this Consociation. It seems to have been brought forward. in the Providence of God, as an extraordinary means, of arousing Churches to a seaso of their duty. It has in gener-al been accompanied with apparent good effects: at the at been accompanied with apparent good enects: at the name time, great wisdom is required in determining on the expediency of its continued observance, lest by too frequent repetition, it should fail of the good sought, and become the occasion of evil to the Churches." occasion of evil to the Churches.

* We apprehend that the arrangement respecting Conferences of Churches, which is adopted in Connecticut, will not be found in practice so judicious and profitable, as the original plan which is pursued in the eastern part of New-England.

LITERARY RECORD.

Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa.—Commencement was held Sept. 25. Graduates 26; A. M. 13. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. John Hemphill, of S. Carolina. Rev. Win. Smith, late Professor of Languages, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and Rev. Robert Baird, of Princeton. Prof. of Languages.

and Natural Philosophy; and Rev. Robert State, of Princeton, Prof. of Languages.

Hampden Sydney College.—Commencement, Sept. 24.
There were 9 graduates, each of whom delivered an oration. Twelve alumni received the Master's degree, one of whom delivered an oration.

Washington College, Pa.—Commencement, Sept. 25. Fraduntes, 9. A. M. 26.

Hamilton College.—The Trustees have elected gentle-men to fill the vacant professorships of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and of the Languages. They have also taken measures, which they trust will be zealously pursued, for the endowment of the lately established Professorship of Divinity.

Divinity.

Rev. Dr. Lord has, we are informed, accepted the ap-pointment made by the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and is expected shortly to enter on his duties as President. Charleston College, S. C. has received a donation of Ten Thousand Dollars, from Elias Horry, Esq. of that

city.

View of the Colleges—We could now make several additions to the table of colleges inserted on our last page; but we defer it till it can be unde more complete.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Token for 1829.—This is a Christmas and New-Year's Present, published annually by Mr. S. G. Goodrich, under the editorial care Mr. N. P. Willis. The second volume was published on Monday. In the beauty of its typ-ography, binding and engraving, its exceeds all the American Souvenirs we have seen. The engravings are fifteen in number, and the designs are generally excellent. We do not venture upon criticism in this department of literature. We may, however, express our conviction of the moral tendency of the work. It does not profess to be of a religious character; and the most we can ask is, that its tendency should be innocent. We have discovered nothing which would render it unworthy of confidence in that respect; while it possesses in an eminent degree, the qualities which belong to its own class of periodicals. While youth will have, and ought to have, books and employments which are entertaining and amusing, it is well that they should be

Pulpit Exchanges between the Orthodox and Unitarians. Boston, Peirce & Williams, 8 vo. pp. 34.—This pamphlet contains the articles on this subject which have ently appeared in the Spirit of the Pilgrims. This quesrecently appeared in the Spirit of the Pigrinn. This ques-tion has been frequently discussed, and to a great extent its merits have long been understood and settled. Yet there are some Orthodox Christians whose minds are unsettled; and some Unitarians who believe, or who affect to assert, that the practice of the Orthodox in refusing to exchange labors is unscriptural and unchristian. It was well, therefore, that the question received a full and systematic discussion in the Magazine; and it is well that the discussion is e namphlet for popul

A Discourse preached in the Centre Church, in New-Haven, Aug. 27, 1828, at the funeral of Jehudi Ashmun Esq. Colonial Agent of the Am. Colony of Liberia. By Leonard Bacon. With the Addrese at the Grave; by R. R. Gurley. N. Haven, H. Howe, 1828. pp. 36, 8vo. - This pamphlet is strongly recommended to those who would be acquainted with that interesting Colony of Free Blacks; or with the character of that man who toiled and suffered so much for Liberia and for Africa. All too should read it, who doubt whether it is rational or christian to devote our strength and our life in the cause of human salvation; or who, knowing their Lord's will, and beholding the reign of sin and death over all the earth, are hiding their own talents in the earth and folding their arms in unhallowed in-

the American Journal of Education.—October 1823. Contents: Miscellaneous Articles; Public Education in France. Female Education. The Natural Sciences. Franklis High School, Philadelphia.—Review: Observations on the evtablishment and direction of Infant Schools.—Intelligence: Female Academy at Stargeonville, Va. Mt. Hope Lit. and Scientific Institution. Education in Europe.—Notice: History of Vermont.—Articles relating to Common Education: Popular Improvement. American Lyceum. Discipline, on the Monitorial Plan.—Intelligence.—Notices.

The Aged Christian's Cabinet.—The Rev. John Stanford proposes to publish, under this title, a collection of Easays, Dialogues, Short Discourses, Letters, &c. adapted to aged Caristians. It will make about ten numbers, monthly, at 25 cents each. The Columbian Star says of the anhor, that he 'has been distinguished for the unction of a sanctified wit, which has imparted a peculiar flavor to his written productions, and to his conversation." The Star given a table of Contents which shows that the subjects to be introduced are interesting.

The Apostle.—A religious, moral and literary paper, with this rather assuming title, is proposed by John Herrick, at Wiscasset, Me., Rev. P. Crundall, editor. It is to be on a small neat sheet, at \$1.00 per annum. Mr. C. we believe, is a Methodiet; and the paper is probably intended in part to succeed Zion's Heraki.

Translation of Laplace.—Dr. Bowditch, of this city, has translated, and is about publishing, the Mecanique Celeste of Laplace, with copious notes. The first part embracing the algeract principles of celestial mechanicks, will be published first in two vols. The accound part, embracing the application of these principles, is designed to be published as acon as practicable afterwards, in three vols.

The Liberal Catholic or Weekly Remembrancer.

—Proposals have been issued in Charleston, S. C. by "Hilernicus" for publishing by subscription, a "Moral and Relegious Paper" with the above title.

YOUTH'S COMPANION-Vol. II. Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder-Price \$1 a year in adv.

af the Boston Recorder—Price \$1 a year in adv.

Contents of No. 15.

Narrative. A Tale for Sympathy.—Religion. The Funeral.—The Sabbath School. Dialogue on Intemperance.

—History. The Discoverer of America.—Natural History.

The Ravon.—Editorial. Whisperers.—Miscellany.

Conscience. French Children.—Poetry. The Hill of God.

The Last Trumpet.

CONTENTS OF NO. 16.

Narrative. The Father. Maternal Influence.—Religion. Religious experience of a much loved youth.—The Sabbath School.—Interesting Variety.—Natural History.

The Aut Catcher.—Editorial. Whisperers, continued.—Miscellany. Death Beds of Voltaire and Paine. Testimony of Infidels to the excellency of the Christian religion. Suicide Prevented. Childkood. The knowledge of a little boy astonishing a Preist. To young Men. M. im.—Poetry. The Dying Babe. The Sabbath Bell. Love and Spring.

Spring.

39- Complete sets of the present Volume can be furnished at the advance price, if applied for soon.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Scrampore Mission.—The controversy on this matter, which has so long agitated the Baptist churches in England, is at length brought fully before the public, by the statements of the parties on both sides. Dr. Marshman, has made a book of 172 pages, with an introduction by John Foster, of 71 pages, designed to vindicate the Serampore Missionaries from the charges which have been brought ugainst them. To this book answers have been made by the Rev. John Dyer, by Messrs. Eustace Carey, and William Yates, und others.—Col. Star.

the Rev. John Dyer, by Messrs. Enstace Carey, and Wisliam Yates, and others.—Col. Star.

The English Baptist Missionary Society.—Notwithstanding the unhappy commotions arising from the Marshman controversy, the patrons of this Society do not appear lifelined to internit their exertions. At the meeting of the Auxiliary Society, held in Birmingham, July 22, the Rev. J. A. James; an independent minister, rose a second time, and with much feeling and energy stated that he was not aware of the embarranments in which the committee were involved, by the circumstances in Jamaica, which had been mentioned, that immediate efforts ought to be made to relieve them of this burden, and that he would pledge himself for 10t., if the meeting would raise 100t. extra, for this purpose. This kind and generous challenge was immediately uccepted by T. King, the former treasurer, and others, who came forward with the requisite amount.—ib.

Methodists in England.—Serious dissensions exist in England among the Methodists, which commenced at Leeds concerning the erection of an organ in a chapel. The friends of the organ have secoded, and have taken the name of "Weeleyan Protestant Methodists." The secoders in Leeds alone are said to amount to 2000.

Bishop Cheverus.—The R. 1. American, of Friday last.

Bishop Cheverus.—The R. I. American, of Friday last communicates the intelligence that Bishop Cheverus, so wel known and esteemed in this city, has recently been appoint ed a Cardinal in the French Catholic Church.

Indians in Canada.-Rev. Mr. Osgood, now in Phila delphin, is engaged in soliciting subscriptions to provide the means of instruction for the Indiana and destitute settlers in Canada. A society has been formed in Montreal to establish schools among them, of which Mr. Osgood is at present the Agent. Mr. Osgood is favorably known as baving been occupied in similar designs for more than twenty years.

Sullivan County, N. H.—The Conference of Churches met at Plainfield, Oct. 7 and 8. Sermon from Act ii, 44, by Rev. P. Cooke, of Acworth. It appears from the reports that religion had languished. Most of the churches had received additions, but no general powerful revival had prevailed. In Washington, there had been unusual attention. There are within this county six Churches destitute of Pastors and unable to support them. To aid them the Conference entered into a resolution to raise \$1000; one half by the feeble destitute churches themselves, if practicable; the remainder by the other churches.—Vt. Chron.

ble; the remainder by the other churches.—VI. Chron.

Anniversaries at Northampton.—The public annual meeting of the Hampshire Education Society, Hampshire Missionary Society, Foreign Missionary Society of Northhampton and the neighboring towns, and Hampshire Bibb Society, was held in this town on the 9th inst., Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Amberst, presiding, and E. Williams, Esq. acting as Secretary. The reports of the Societies were read, and the great cause in which they are engaged was powerfully and feelingly pleaded by Rev. Mr. Boise of South Hadley, Professor Hitchcock, of Amberst College, Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Leicester, Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland, Conn. Rev. Mr. Temple, a missionary from Malta, Rev. Mr. Dichinson, of Long Meadow, Rev. Mr. Bruen, of New York, Hon. I. C. Bates, of Northampton, and Rev. Mr. Brigham, of New York. Several of these gentlemen were delegates from the parent Societies. The speakers were listened to with pleasure and attention, by a numerous antiennec. The contribution amounted to \$107.—Hemp. Gaz.

with pressure and attention, by a uninerous ancience. The contribution amounted to \$107.—Hamp. Gaz.

Warren Baptist Association consists of 28 churches, 18 pastors, 3498 members; added last year, 192. Eleven churches are destitute. This Association has agreed to dispense with their Corresponding Letter, and to discontinue a correspondence with those Associations to which they cannot usually send a messenger. They have limited their number to nine. The important subject of forming an American Baptist Concention was respectfully recommended to the consideration of the Baptist General Convention for Missionary Purposes, which will hold its next triennial session in Philadelphia, in April, 1829.

Boundoinham Baptist Association, Me.—This large Association is soon to be divided. It has now 45 churches, 41 ministers and licentiates, 22 churches destitute, 3005 members. Last year, 125 were added, 62 dismissers, 56 excluded, 32 deceased; making a decrease of 23. There were no revivals during the past year.

Old Colony Baptist Association contains 16 churches, 13 ordained ministers, 1030 members. At the late meeting, the letters from the churches evinced that they were happily united, and remained steadfast in the faith. Some have been favored the past year with revivals, though instance have they been extensive.

Vermont Baptist Association met on the 1st inst.

Vermont Baptist Association met on the 1st inst. Among all the churches in this Association, no one has experienced a revival of religion during the past year: in all the churches, but few have been received by baptism.

Swedenborgians.—There are in Massachusetts, four societies of Swedenborgians; in New-York, four; in Pensylvania, four; in Maryland one; in Virginia, two; in Ohio, two. In addition, fifty-four towns are mentioned, where there are receivers of these doctrines. Chr. Reg.

BibleCause .- The Pendleton District Bible Society(S.C.) has appointed agents for searching and supplying the ground within their limits; although we do not learn that they passed any resolution to that effect at their late meeting.

sed any resolution to that effect at their late meeting.

Sabbath Schools. At the late anniversary of the Albany County S. S. Union, about 2000 children were present. The Union voted, to lend every possible effort to every pastor within their limits, in bringing every child of suitable age within their congregations, under S. S. culture. The Classis of Schenectady and the Presbyteries of Columbia and Albany, had previously resolved to do the same. The Society also recommended to every school, to supply every pupil with a Testament, and with a monthly S. S. publication. The persons present subscribed 1000 Testaments to begin with.

with.

Gratis Distribution. We understand that 30,000 copies of the Address of the General Union for Promoting the Observance of the Salbath have been published at Philadelphia, for gratuitous distribution in that city. This is well; and the plan of sending it to every family, rich as well as poor, is a good one. We apprehend that in the preparation and distribution of Tracts, the rich, the gay, and the proud, have not been sufficiently thought of.

Liberality.—A writer in the Christian Watchman savs, A single church, not 30 miles from Boeton, has given twelve hundred dollars to the various objects of Christian benevalence, within nine months; and this church is yet in its infancy.

fancy.

"Provoking one another."—The Columbian Star states, that "a liberal brother in Boston has pledged the sum of five hundred dollars, towards the objects of the Baptist General Tract Society, provided the same amount shall be raised in Philadelphia for the same purpose, within the present year." A meeting was to be held in Philadelphia on Wedassday evening last, to attempt raising the sum roquired.

A Congregational Charitable Society for the relief of indigent widows and children of deceased Ministers, was organized in Portland on the 15th inst.

The Rev. Adin Balou, a Universalist Preacher in Milford, Mass. is about to commence a series of essays is defence of the Doctrine of Universal Substitute, to be published in the Anti Universalist, a paper published in Providence, R. I. the Editor of which, Mr. Bachelor, has enga-

Thanksgiving.—The Governor and Council of Massa-chusetts have appointed Thursday, the twenty-seventh of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise throughout

ORDINATIONS, 40

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained, in Windham, Me. 16th inst. Rev. William Grago over the Congregational Church and Society in that Grago Sermon by Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D. of Portland, from Hebrews V. 4. And no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aeron. On the 16th inst. Rev. Plummer Chase was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Carrer. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Freeman of Phymouth; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Green, of Boston, from Zechariah 4. 6.; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Middleborough; Charge by Rev. Mr. Cheveland of Salem; Address to the Church and Society by Rev. Mr. Cstors, of Braintree; and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cobb, of Tajunton. At North Branford, Conn. Oct. 15th, Rev. Mesary Judson A. Root, Chester Birder, Sanford Lawton, and Stephen Topliff; the first as Pastor of the Congregational church in that place, the others as Evangelists. Sermon by Rev. S. Mervin, of New-Haven.

On the 2d of Oct., the Rev. AARDN B. Church was

On the 2d of Oct., the Rev. AARON B. CHURCH was installed over the first Congregational Church and Society in Calais, Me. Sermon by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, of Perry. On the 29th of September, the Rev. Alexander Campbell was installed pastor of the united congregations of Buckingham and Blackwater, Delaware. Sermon by the Rev. Thomas B. Balch of Snowhill.

Thomas B. Balch of Snowhill.

At Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 2d, by the West Lexington Presbytery, Rev Samuel Davis Blitter, as an Evangelist.

On the 9th inst. a Second Congregational Church was
formed in Wiscasset, consisting of six Males and ten Females. Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, of Bath, from
Zech. 13: 9, I will say, R is my people; and they shall
say, The Lord is say God.

On the 9th inst. a Baptist Church use recognised in Billerica. Sermon by Rev. C. O. Kimball, of Methuen.

Sent. 30. a new home of woodshin for the Congregational

Sept. 30, a new house of worship for the Congregational Society in Danbury, N. H. was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cross, of Salisbury.

On the 7th inst. the new Meeting-house in Kennebunk, Me. was dedicated to the Worship of Jehovah. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Pastor of the Union Church; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fessenden, of Kennebunk-port.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. The communications of the Rev. Dr. Green, "Y. Y.," and others, will appear next week.

The productions of "M" are not adapted to our pages.

Our compliments to "W. Beach, M. D." of New-York, acknowledging the receipt of two copies of a printed circular on his own affairs, at an expense to us of 37 1-2 cents. It is not convenient for is to comply with his "respectful re-quest," to give the said circular "one or more insertions gratuitously." A bw other favours of the same kind would be acknowledged with the all due respect, if we could recollect the names of gentlemen to whom we are so much indebted.

Erratum.—In the Recorder of Sept. 3, in the record of cenths, for Jonathan Dillingham, read John.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Russian Feet.—The captain of a vessel, arrived at St. John from Pymouth, Eag. says the Russian fleet which put in there in detress, and remained to repair, had strict injunctions no to touch at an English part—and strageled with a storn in the channel 20 days before they yielded.—They appeared to be full of treops, and were bound to the Meditorranean. The Admiral's ship was missing.—Palladium.

Portuguese Troubles.—There is news from St. Ubes, that that place was in a complete revolution, and several of the nobisity had been imprisoned on account of their hostility by Don Miguel. Madeira was also in a state of revolution; Don Pedro's party was put down.

Prom Chiti.—By an arrival from Valparaiso we learn, that the American Minister was expected to conclude a treaty with the government. Congress had removed to Valparaiso, and a Constitution was to be reported in 50 days. Chili was quiet, and becoming prosperous.

Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—There appears to be no longer any doubt that a trenty of peace was signed about the 22d of August, at Rio Janeiro, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, and that it was to be sent to Buenos Ayres to be ratified, previous to its receiving the ratification of the Brazilian Emperor.

Central America.—An informant of the N. Y. Gasette, who left the province of Nicaragua in the beginning of Augustates that on the 20th July, an engagement took place between the government or 'unternalian party and the Grenalian or St. Salvador troops. The former, as was reported, amounted to 500 tolerably well disciplined men, and the latter to 2,000, of whom about 1500 were raw Indians.

From Columbia.—By way of New-York we are furnished with Carthagena dates to the 20th Sept. A decree and proclamation, dated at Bogota, August 21st, establishing a new constitution, under his Dictatorship, are published.—Boliver retains the title of Prevident and Liberator, but exercises absolute power. The Constitution

settlement.—Evening Post.

A Fat Birth.—The annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than \$111,000. This is equal to the compensation we allow to our President and Vice President, the four Secretaries of the great departments, the Post Master General, the Chief Justice, and the six associate Judges of the Suprema Court, and the support of our Minister at London into the bargain.

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania Fischion. To lecknow print have the president of the support of

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania Election.—The Jackson party has prevailed in Philadelphia by a large majority. In the second district, Judge Hemphili is chosen member of the next Congress by a majority of 551 votes over Mr. Sargeant. In the first district, Mr. Sutherland is chosen, and in the third district Mr. Miller, making a Jackson majority in the county of 4 or 5000 votes. In Delaware county the Administration candidates for Congress received a majority of 315.

Election in New Jersey.—The late elections for the State Legislature in N. Jersey, are considered as terminating in favor of the existing national administration in all but three counties.

ating in tavor of use existing national administration in all but three counties.

The Legislature of Vermont is in session. The Hon. S. C. Crafts is elected Governor, having 16,285 votes, and J. Doolittle, Esq. 910. Robert B. Bates is Speaker of the House of Representatives.—L. Gov. H. Olin; Treasurer, B. Swan; Councillors, M. Clark, S. C. Clark, C. Longdon, R. Pierpont, A. Forbes, E. Hoyt, J. H. Harris, G. Worthington, I. C. Thompson, B. F. Deming, J. H. Allen, S. Wethore; Secretary of State, N. Williams. Rev. Jonathan Woodman Chaplain of the General Assembly.

Gen. Harrison, Minister to Colombia, has arrived at Philadelphia on his way to New York, where is proposes to umbark for Laguira.

The United States Government are erecting an Arsenal at Augusta, Me. which the Eastern Chronicle states will be an elegant establishment, and inferior in magnitude to but one in the United States. One hundred and twenty usen are enuployed upon it.

Naval.—The frigate Guerriere, Miling at Norfolk, will proceed to the Pacific, and carry out Com. Warrington to take the command of that station.

ake the command of that station.

Liberia.—The Managers of the Colonization Society have Liberia.—The Managers of the Colonization Society have resolved, to make an arrangement by bounts or otherwise to place the colonists, when trading with the U. States in Liberian vessels, on an equality with American vessels, to an equality with American vessels trading with Liberia, after the first of Jamanry next, until the actual relation subsisting between the colony and this country shall be defined by act of Congress. They also lay a duty of 50 cents per ton on all other foreign vessels; or so much as is imposed on Liberian vessels in foreign ports respectively.

Portland.—A committee has been appointed by the town of Portland to consider whether it is expedient to adopt a city form of government for that place.

The new Turnpike from Taunton to Providence is open to travellers, though it is not completed, and the gates are not erected. The Providence American says that it reduces the distance between the two towns from 21 to 17 miles, that it is remarkably level, and is one of the best roads in the country.

An Association has been organized in Saless, for the pro-tection of gardens and orchards against the deproductions of fruit stealers.

week.

Temperance.—At Orwell, Vt. the officers of a regiment unanimously passed a resolution, at a late muster, that hereafter they would give no public treats to the soldiers, either at their houses in the morning, or on parade ground. The resolution was observed at the time, and had a happy effect.

Berkshire Cattle Show.—At this festival, according to the Pittsfield Argus, no ardent spirits were sold on the common, or in the streets. Solviety and good order every where prevailed.—At Northampton on a similar occasion, liquors, victualling stands, games of husard and pediars were probabited.

Boston Dispensary.—The annual returns of the five visiting physicians, rendered Sept. 30, present the following aggregates, Number of cases 3280; cured 2949; relieved 679; still under treatment 97; removed to other institutions 69; dismi-ated 230.

69; dismissed 9; dead 4; incurable 13; births 167; vaccinated 230.

Evening Exhibition.—A large historical Landscape is now open for an evening Exhibition, at Mr. Pratt's Rooms, No. 1, Morton place. It represents the miraculous destruction of Sodom, and the "Cities of the Plain," as related in Sacred History, and the Escape of Lot and his Daughters. The picture is brilliantly illuminated every evening, except Sundays, from 7 till 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, a very moderate compensation for the pleasure of beholding a picture which illustrates the description of Holy Writ, " and behold the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace."

Curious Discovery.— It is a fact, as strange as it may seem, that a number of manuscript volume (we believe 18) undoubtedly gennine, containing the journal of the British House of Commons during the Protectorship of Cromwell, has been discovered among a mass of books and manuscripts belonging to a literary society in New York, which for many years had remained undisturbed. This journal has heretofore been lost, and no traces of it discovered by the British historians and antiquarians, who have been compelled to smoke this gan in their historian sank form of the learners form the learners and the learners are the learners are the learners and the learners are the learners are the learners are the learners are the learners and the learners are the learners and learners are the learne

ny years nad remained undisturbed. This journal has heretofore been lost, and no traces of it discovered by the British historians and antiquarians, who have been compelled to supply this gap in their historical records from other less authentic sources. The manuscripts were undoubtly brought to this country by the Regicides, who fied hither on the restoration, with a view to prevent the attainder of their friends, and to conceal the proceedings of the Rump Parliament.

Sickness.—The valley, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, has been dreadfully afflicted. In one village of 700 inhabitants (Luray) not more than twenty have escaped the discase. Deaths have not been numerous, not exceeding nincipen. In Strasbury, there was 134 sick. The distress has been great, and in many places agricultural labor has been suspended. In some of the Eastern counties of Chio, a dangerous sickness has prevailed the latter part of the summer. In the provinces of Cauada, there has been more sickness than at any former period. A sickness that has prostrated nearly the whole population, has prevailed on the shores of Lake Ontario.—Prov. Mic.

Shiptereck.—A letter from Capt. Hall, of the brig Con-

prostrated nearly the whole population, has prevailed on the shores of Lake Ontario.—Prov. Mic.

Shipuereck.—A letter from Capt. Hall, of the brig Congress, from Boston, arrived at St. Pierres, states that on his passage, he fell in with the wreck of the ship Gen. Lingan, from Savannah for St. Pierres, which vessel had been capsized on the night of Aug. 29, lat. 21. lon. 50 30. Capt. H. took off the capt. mate, and nine men, in a state of extreme suffering, it not being possible to save any provisions or water at the time of the accident—two of the men expired the day after they were relieved; and five others died of starvation, &c. previous to her being fallen in with. The Congress was to sail Sept. 21, for St. Thomas.

Fire.—The Coal House of the U. S. Armory at Springfield (containing about 34000 bushels) was destroyed by fire on Monday last week, during the late gale of wind.—The other Government buildings were not exsentially injured. Loss estimated at \$2000.

Liberty or Death.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser

Loss estimated at \$2000.

Liberty or Death.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser states, that a negro had been cloimed in that village as a runaway by a person from Kentucky: that during an examination into the validity of the claim before a magistrate be escaped from the officer; that he was afterwards apprehended at Brockport, where he requested permission to step into a barber's shop to shave himself. Having taken off his beard, he drew the razor three time across his throat, determining to die rather than return to slavery. The incision extended through the wind pipe, but, as no important blood vessel was divided, it was expected that he would recover.—Cour.

Mr. Whitney, who it is alleged was engaged in the ab-duction of Morgan, and who has for some time been absent in the southern states, has voluntarily returned to Rochester. The fugitive Christie, from Upper Canada, accused of murdering his benefactor's son, (Issae Janes.) and running off with his wagon and horses, has been arrested in Troy, N. Y.

N. Y.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, who resided on Richardron's Creek, Anson County, N. C., was shot dead on the 25th ult. by his stepson Feter Slaughter. The murderer fled, but was pursued, apprehended, and committed to goal.

Lorenzo T. Hall, for writing a defamatory libel, and causing it to be published in the Boston Castigator, has been sentenced to 5 days solitary imprisonment, and confinement to hard labour in the House of Correction 2 months. He has been repeatedly convicted of the like offence. John G. Scobie, the Editor of this scarrilous paper, included in the indictment, has absconded and forfeited his recognizance.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles Coolidge, to Miss Elizabeth Greele; Mr. James Whiting, to Miss Mary Ann Bumatend, third daughter of John S. Lillie, Esq.; Mr. Franklin Haven, to Miss Sarah Ann Curtis; Mr. Wm. Lynn, to Mrs. Rachel Campbell; Mr. James Hooton, to Miss Mary E. Bean; Mr. Joseph Gardiner, to Miss Elizabeth Brown; Mr. John Cole, to Miss Abigail Boeworth; Mr. Peter V. Francis, to Miss Mary Edwards; Mr. Benjamin Peele, to Miss Mary Sophia Turner, daughter of Rev. John Turner, of Boston; Mr. Freeman Allen, of Boston, to Miss Harriet Reed.

In Charlestown, Mr. James Stone, to Miss Lydia T. Gee.—In Watertown, David Lee Child, Esq. Editors of the Massachusetts Journal, to Miss Lydla Maria Francis.—In Woburn, Stephen Merrihew, Esq. to Mrs. Susan Reed.—In Woburn, Capt. William Brown, to Miss Sarah Bracket, 4f this city.—In Quincy, Mr. Thomas Nottage, to Miss Hanham Maria Bass.—In Wrenthum, David Fisher, Esq. to Miss Eliza Jane Clemmons.—In Hingham, Mr. Ignatis Sargeant, of Gloucester, to Miss Saly F. Kilkey.—In Brookfield, Mr. Samuel Belyon, to Miss Saly F. Kilkey.—In Brookfield, Mr. Samuel Belyon, to Miss Lucy Adeline Benis.—In Taonton, Sam Harris, Esq. to Miss Adeline Sproat. In Holliston, by the Rev. Mr. Fisch, Mr. Nathan F. Whiting, to Miss Olive Chase; Mr. Timothy Fisk, 2d, to Miss Laeretia Batchekler.

In Hanover, N. H. Rev. George Freeman, of Rutland, Pulaski Village, N.Y. to Miss Harriet Allen.

At Halle, in Germany, 7th August, by the Rev. Professor Marks, Edward Robinson, A. M. of Connecticut, lately Instructer in the Theological Seminary at Andover, to Theres, and youngest daughter of the late L. H. Von Jacob, Coun-

structer in the Theological Seminary at Andover, to Thereaa, youngest daughter of the late L. H. Von Jacob, Counsellor of State and Professor in the University of Halle, Wirtemburg.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Major Lewis O. Morris, of Springfield, Vt. aged 32; Miss Eliza Huggeford, daughter of the late Doct. John Huggeford, of the city of New-York; Mr. Patrick Welsh, 35; Capt. Josiah Rogers, 35; Mr. Edward Harding, 26; Mr. John Johnson, 35; Thomas O. Hearn, 34; John Higgins, 25; Mrs. Catharine, wife of Mr. James Quinn, 34; Mr. Wm. English, 23; Mrs. Catharine M. Plummer, 50; Mrs. Mary Licoton, 78.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Jonathan Bailey, 64; Mr. Gidfrey Brown, 44.—In Dorchester, Miss Ann Parler Bulley, 21, daughter of the late Samuel Bulley, Esq. of Teignmouth, England.—In Cambridgeport, Win. Cabat, Esq. 76.—In West Cambridge, Mr. Anna Russell, 60.—In Natick, Miss Eveline H. Leuch, 16.—In Makleu, Mr. Zuńsck Fletcler, 62.—In Weymouth, Mrs. Betsey Vincent, 25.—In Plymouth, Doct. Nathaniel Lothrop, 91.

In North Brookfield, Miss Nancy, wife of Dea. Tyler Batthelder, 52.—Drowned in Concord river, John Turner Fisher, son of John Fisher, of Lowell, 8.

At Sullivan's Island, S. C. Capt Henley of the U.S. Navy. At Kempsville, N. Y. Mr. Albert M. Lisstings, merchant In Schenectady, within a few days of each other, the wife and four children of Mr. William Hayestead. In Georgetown, D. C. Miss Joanna Iturbide, daughter of the Inte Emperor of Mexico, aged 16:
In Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Denison, is his 22d year, leaving a wife in Rhode Island:
In Westborough, Nathan Fisher, Esq. 78, a soklier of the revolution.

In Westborough, Nathau Fisher, Esq. 78, a sokier of the revolution.

Died in Chelanford, Oct. 12, Lucia B. Holmes, wife of John. R. Holmes, aged 26. Life to Mrs. Holmes was most desirable. She was called away at an interesting period. She had become a mother, and lived just long emughr to feel the warmth and power of that affection which pearns most solicitously over the object of its brightening hopes. From an affectionate bushand too, it was hard to part. Still, death to her was not unwelcome, for she was a Christian. In that dreaded hour, that hour most appalling to frail humanity, the Saviour whom she had loved in her youth and health was near. She telt his supporting hand; she heard him whisper peace, and cheerfully resigned herself and all for which she used to live, to Him. Her husband mourns, but he is comforted, for the Christian's hope are his. Her parents mourn, but they are comforted, for the Christian's Ga faithful member, but they are comforted, for the Christian's Ga faithful member, but they rejoice in the hope that she is gone to join the charch triumphant in heaven. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Con.

In Easthampton, Oct.4th, Mr. Daniel Stockwell aged 51.

are the dead who die in the Lord."

Com.

In Easthampton, Oct.4th, Mr. Daniel Stockwell aged 51.
His death was occasioned by a fall from a loaded cart.—
While under the influence of intoxicating liquor be attempted to bay on the cart a load of corn statis abcaves and fell twice from the load. He remarked be was as drunk as the d.—J, a few minutes before the fatul fall. What a solemn warning to temperate drinkers; to temperate drinkers, we say, because of the intemperate there is little or no hope, and warnings to them are commonly in vain.—Hamp. Gaz.

At Wrockwardine, county of Salop, Eng. Rev. Joshus Gipin, 73, having been minuter of that parish 45 years, the arty like he was an intimate friend of the effectual John Fixtcher, of Meauley. He is known as the author of "A Manument of Parental Affection to a dear and only Son," two volumes of sermons and other publications.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The members are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29, at 7 o'clock. Punctual at-aundance is requested.

GEO. ROGERS, See'y.

Oct. 24.

This day published by the Subscriber,

This day published by the Control of the TOKEN,

A Christmas and New Year's Present for 1829—with fifteen Engravings, beautifully and substantially done up in Silk.

S. G. GOODRICH,
Oct. 20, 1828.

141 Washington Street.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE, conducted by THE LADIES MAGAZINE, conducted by Mrs. Sarah L. Hade, No. N. Vol. 1, Oct. 1828—Contents: Original Miscellany. The first Page of an Album. Sketches of American Character, No. 10. The Apparition. A Dream of Heaven. A True Story. The Port Folio.—Original Poetry. Billet. The Fairy Fancy, to Chara 8—, Love. The Spirit of Poetry. Lament. The Cottagers.—Literary Notices. The Token, 1829. The Beatunder. The Fatherless and Widows Society.—Just Published by PUTSAM & HUNT, 41, Washington Street. Oct 21.

Depository of Sabbath School Books at Worcester. Depository of Sabbath School Books at Worcester.

The Board of Managers of the Sabbath School Union for Worcester South District, announce to the public, that such arrangements have been made with Messrs. Dorr and Howland, that they will in future keep for sale at their Bookstore, in Worcester, all the publications of the American Sunday School Union, at the same prices as at Boston and Philadelphia.—It is hoped that the Depository will receive the patronage of the friends of Sabbath Schools.

JONATHAN GOING, Secretary.

COURSE OF TIME-with Additions.

THIS day Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER,
47 Washington Street, Boston.
THE COURSE OF TIME, a Poem, in Ten Books,
by Rev. ROBERT POLLOK, A. M. To which are prefixed
a Brief Memoir of the Life of the Author, an Analysis of the
Poem, in an argument of each respective book, and an Index
to the Principal Passages, 'sentiments or descriptions. By
Rev. WILLIAM JEKES, D.D. (3) This edition was copied
from the third Edinburg, and has all the improvements and
corroctions of that edition, which are very considerable.

trem the third Edinburg, and has all the improvements and corrections of that edition, which are very considerable.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Joseph Energy. Principal of the Female Seminary at Wethersfield, Conn. addressed to the Publishers.

"I have almost completed the second reading of 'The Course of Time.' To say that I am pleased with this work, and that I carnestly recommend it to my pupis, would be by no means the whole truth. For poetic excellence I consider it entitled to stand upon the same shelf with Paradise Lost, The Night Thoughts, The Essay on Man, The Sensons, The Task, and the best work of our own Trumbull; and for moral and spiritual worth, greatly their superior. It seems to live and glow with the very spirit of New England theology, and New England politics. What rapture must Robinson and Winthrop and Cotton, and Hooker and Davenport, have felt in reading such a Poem. Notwithstanding all the opposition and obloquy and fury, that it may have to encounter, I have no doubt, that it is destined to a more glorious race, than has yet been run by any other poem-that it will soon take an honorable rank among the mighty causes that are conspiring to confer upon the whole world all the natural, civil, hterary and religious blessings which we enjoy, and in much higher perfection."

GIBBS MANNIAL.

GIBBS' MANUAL

GIBBS' MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWS-TER, 47 Washington Street,—A Manual Hebrew and English Lexicon, including the Biblicat Chaldre. Designed particularly for beginners. By Josiah W. Gibbs, A. M. Professor of Sacred Literature in the Thoological School in Yale College.

Also recently published,—A Grammar of the Hebrew Language. By Moses Stuart, Prof. in the Theol. Seminary Actions. Third Edition.

ry, Andover. Third Edition.

SCHOOL BOOKS PUBLISHED and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, Practical and Mental Arithmetic, on a New Plan, in which Mental Arithmetic is combined with Exercises for the Use of the Slate; containing a complete System, for all practical purposes—being in Dollars and cents: to which is added a practical system of Book-Keoping. By R. C. Smith.

*

Smith.

The Mental Guide; being a Compand of the first Princi ne mentationic; being a Compend of the first Principles of Metaphysics, and a System of attaining an easy arrectivet Mode of Thought in Composition by Transcription. For Schools and Academies. Dedicated, by permission, to Levi Hedge, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Harvard University.

Levi Hedge, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Harvard University.

The American First Class Book; a highly popular Reading Book, used in the Boston Public Schools. By Rev. J. Pierpont.

The National Reader, designed as a First Class Book for some, and as a Second for other, public and private Schools; calculated to fill the same place in the Schools of the United States, which Murray's English Reader and Scott's Lessons hold in those of Great Britain, where these Books were particularly designed to be used. By Rev. J. Pierpont.

Pierpont.
Whelpley's Compend of History: with Questions. New stereotype edition.

Merse's Improved School Geography and Atlas. New

Edition.

Geodrich's Geography and Atlas. For the Younger Classee.
Blair's Outlines of Chronology, History, &c.
Walsh's Mercantilo Arithmetic. New edition, much im-

The Constitutions of Mussachusetts and of the United

The Constitutions of Mussachusetts and of the United States, divided into Paragraphs; dusigned to be read and studied in Schools: with Questions for exercising the Understanding. By Rev. Issue Jones.

Noyea's Sure Guide to the Art of Penmanhip.

The National Spelling Book and Pronouncing Tutor, by B. D. Emerson, Principal of the Adams Grauman School, Boston. This work has been introduced by order of the School Committee into all the Boston public Schools, and has been reconnected by the Vermont School Commissionator for me in the middle schools thoughout that other.

has been reconnected by the Vermont School Commissioners for use in the public schools strongliour that state.

Questions on Goodrich's History of the United States.

By Rev. Joseph Emerson.

The Pronouncing and Defining New Testament for Schools. By R. Bentley, A. M.

OG- In the Press, An Introduction to the National Reader.

By Rev. J. Pierpont.

DANIEL T. COIT, M. D.

Corner of South and Summer Streets.
October 22d, 1828. COMMUNION WARE.

AN extensive assortment of Plates and Britannia Com-tantion Ware constantly on hand and for sale by the sub-triber, No. 1, Washington St. T. A. DAVIS. Oct. 24.

POETRY.

From the Conn, Mirror. Oh 'twould be sweet to lay me down And "sleep where all must sleep;" There—where no sorrow can be found, Where none are known to weep.

Deep be the grave that opes for me-Secluded be the spot; The mound, a low one, may it be, That tells you—I am not.

Lay me far from my father's tomb— I ask no company; Throw o'er the earth—and leave no room Fer friends to mours for me.

Mark not my grave with signal tree Plant ye no roses there; Call not, ye friends, to visit me, Ne'er drop, for me, a tear.

Oh, I shall sleep in sweet repose, How peaceful shall I be! He that knows all things only knows How much is hoped by me. Hope brightens as I raise the veil, And cast one look within; 'Tis Hope that telleth loud the tale That death can conquer sin.

Death! what is death! 'tir but a sleep That makes our flesh decay: The soul—kind guardian angels keep "Till the last trying day."

O, then—in robes of pearly white, May my fruil form be clad!

Oh no—transporting rapturous thought A Heav'n! n Heav'u—in view— Can I forget those groans that bought Pardon "for not a few!" Pardon "for not a few!"
What from my mind these thoughts shall sever!
Shall earthly pleasures! never, never.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Observer. VIEW OF THE COLLEGES.

following schedule, which we have prepared from tie documents, presents at one view the number of tes in nineteen of our principal Colleges, for six suc-

C 11	Grad.	irad. Grad. Grad. Gr	Grad.			
Colleges.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
Waterville College,	3	3	3	7	14	12
Bowdoin College,	31	13	37	31	32	20
Dartmouth College,	34	28	26	37	36	41
Vermont University,	8	9	13	13	14	4
Middlebury College,	17	24	16	19	15	18
Williams College,	7	15	19	24	31	18
Amherst College,	3	17	23	32	23	40 .
Harvard College,	37	67	58	53	47	52
Brown University,	27	41	48	27	33	27
Yale College,	73	-68	68	100	79	82
Union College,	67	79	62	71	68	79
Hamilton College,	34	17	23	28	23	14
Columbian College,	29	22	21	24	34	29
Princeton College,	36	47	38	29	28	25
Dickinson College,	19	24	19	14	22	20
University of Penn.,	. 23	14	14	8	15	11
Wash'n Coll. Hartfo					10	13
Geneva College,					3	3
Rutgers College,					5	20
	440	100	400			200

448 488 488 517 532 528 Washington and Geneva Colleges are new Institutions and Rutgers College is newly organized. This account for the blanks in the first four columns.—Of four more colleges, we are able to give the number of graduates in 1828 and 1829.

	1521 and	1020.
Nineteen Colleges, as above,	532	528
Centre College, Danville, Ky.	3	3
Franklin College, Geo.,	19	24
University of Georgia,	30	24
Western University of Pennsylvania,	7	4
Total in twenty-three Colleges,	591	583

APPARATUS FOR SCHOOLS, MESSES. WILLIS & RAND,—I have long felt, that the want of more apparatus, or a greater variety of objects calculated to employ, umuse and instruct children, as well as to

caracter to employ, unuse and instruct children, as well as a make them understand more clearly what they undertake t earn, was a great defect in our system of Education. But never saw this defect so strikingly proved, or had it a forcibly impressed upon my mind, as a day or two since, it the Infant School in your city, under the charge of Mis Blood.

the Infant School in your city, under the charge of Miss Blood.

By an extensive and judicious selection of articles, fitted at once to amuse and instruct children, applied by the good judgment and perfect devotion of their teacher, this most interesting group of fifty infants are kept constantly employed, and in such a way as constantly to develop their intellectual and moral faculties. I speak with confidence and with moderation, when I say that these children, generally under three years old, learn ten times as mech, and ten times as well, as the same number of children of a much greater age in any district school in a country town in New-England, under the ordinary means of instruction. And I must believe, that if school committees could witness an hour's exercise in Miss Blood's school, they would take measures immediately to establish a similar one for their several districts. At least they would procure a set of apparatus for the benefit of the schools already in operation, and under their superintendance.

A TEACHER.

PREBYTERY OF NORTH RIVER.

The Presbytery of North River at their late sessions adopted the following report of a committee of their body on the subject of Domestic Missions:

The committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the General Assembly, relative to the Board of Missions. the General Assembly, relative to the Board of Missions, having learned that the Board had granted to this Presbytes, but vilege of conducting the Missionary business within their bounds, in the way most agreeable to themselves, are sensible of the obligations resting upon them in this important business, and would recommend to all their ministers and charch sessions to awake to more vigorous exertions than they have hitherto made.

The committee would therefore propose—

1. That every minister preach upon this subject, and endeavor to awaken a missionary spirit among his people.

2. That the minister and session of every church endeavor to collect from every member of the church at least 25 cents a year.

cents a year every memory to the cause of contents a year.

3. That application be made to all who are friendly to the cause of Domestic Missions, to aid in this good work.

4. That every minister give the first marriage fee he shall receive in each year.

4. That every minister give the first marriage fee he small receive in each year.

5. That the farmer give the fleece of one of his flock.

6. That the mechanic give the profits of one day's labor, or some piece of mechanism.

7. That the physician give the profits of the first day's professional service in the New-Year.

8. That the lawyer give the first consultation fee he shall receive in the New Year.

9. That the merchant give the one-tenth of the profits of the first day's rale in the New-Year.

10. That all lay by them as the Lord prospers them, that so, there be no lack, when the collector comes.

10. That are my by them in the Lord prospers them, that so, there be no lack, when the collector comes.

11. That every session appoint a treasurer, and that such treasurer receive whatever may be collected, and forward the same to some member of our Committee on Missions.

12. That the subject of Domestic Missions as contemplated in these recommendations, be frequently remembered in prayer.

prayer.

13. That these recommendations continue for three years.—N. Y. Obe.

ONESIMUS, A CEYLON CHRISTIAN.

A part of the Correspondence of Rev. Mr. Woodward, Missionary in Ceylon, contains the following very pleasing account of the powerful influence of divine grace on a converted beathen. One such instance is invaluable, as evidence of the worth of Missionary labour.

dence of the worth of Missionary labour.

Among other helpers, I would not forget to mention Onesissus, an illiterate man of humble birth, who made a profession of his faith in Christ six years ago. He is at all
times very consistent in his conduct, and scalous for the
apiritual welfare of others. His mind is so much affected
by the prevalence of iniquity, that it is not an uncommon
thing for him to spend (perhaps I may say) the whole night
in prayer for his ungodiy relatives. Sometimes he is altogether unfitted to astend to worldly concerns, so fully is his
character more fally, I make an extract from my journal.

Sept. 24, 1827. About 3 o'clock this morning, I was called up by Conden, & desired to go to his home to see his
mother, who is very id, Have spent much of the day in convering with Conden and others, endeavoring to direct tiens to
Jecus for censolation and support under the trial which avenits

* The house is at present under the care of Mr. ELISHA HUNT, No. 47, Purchase Street, three doors south of the Fort Hill Market.

Conden has felt the power of the Gospel, and know

them. Condon has felt the power of the Gospel, and knows whence to derive support.

25. Last evening Conden's mother died. This morning about half past three, Onesimus came, and desired me to goover to the house of mourning, and speak to the people collected there, among whom were some of his relatives and neighbors; for, said he, nowe they well heer. Being always ready to give credence to his testimony in such a matter, I rose without delay, and accompanied him. As I entered, the friends of the deceased and some others, were sitting on three sides of the room, with the corps in the midst. Instead of the usual howling on such occasions, solenn silence reigned. As I entered the room, I repeated appropriate passages of Scripture, accompanied by such remarks as I thought the occasion demanded. When I passed, Onesimus arose, and spoke with great fluency, not according to man's wisdom, but as the Spirit gave him uterance. His ignorance was irresistible eloquence. His heart overflowed, and all were drowned in tears. At the close of his address, he kneeled down, and prayed with a wrestling spirit, that this event might be sanctified to all present. Conden afterwards spake, mentioning many reasons why, instend of mourning on this occasion, he should praise Uod. Among other things he said, that his heavenly Father had probably taken his mother away that his heart might be more entirely devoted to Him. I continued with them till the break of day, when I returned home, meditating on the word of inspiration, 'I tis better to go to the house of mourning, than to the house of feasting.'

MORTALITY.

Extracts of a letter, from a gentleman at Sierra Leone to his friend in England, dated June 10th.

Extracts of a letter, from a gentleman at Sierra Leoue to his friend in England, dated June 10th.

You will no doubt have heard of the death of Col. Denham. Exactly four weeks ago, this day, I had the honour of being presented to him on his assuming the command of Sierra Leone. His levee was most numerously attended by all the military and eivil officers of this station—by its magistrates and merchants. This gallant officer and celebrated traveller was surrounded by his staff and his friends—all eyes were turned upon him with looks of admiration and regard; he had excaped the dangers of battle and travel—the field of Waterloo and the deserts of Africa. He returned here to rest after his many perils and enterprises—he now rests in his silent grave. This day the same hands bore the pall of his coffin, which a little month sog grasped his in congratulation and joy. In the freshness of his fame, and in the vigour of his manhood—even he succumbs to the destiny which awaits all who have the temerity to intrude on this awful spot—where death sits high enthroned, with vill the military honors and with the still more precious honours of tenra and of sorrow poured over his grave. Ere another month be passed,many who followed his obsequies will themselves be borne to the same place of rest, and become tenants of the same sepulchre.

You will ask me what is the cause of this place being so

selves be borne to the same place of rest, and become tenants of the same sepulchre.

You will ask me what is the cause of this place being so pestilential. I cannot tell you. Its site is most beautiful and picturesque. It is a spot which the admirer of nature's beauties could contemplate with delight for hours, days, and nights. After taking a night view of it, certainly his admiration would not extend further, as it, and his life also, would be cut short by a remittent fever. To talk of miasmata, animal and vegetable decomposition, would be to use terms neerly to conceal my ignorance. Write to me soon, else it may be, so far as I am concerned, a dead letter. When you write, put on the cover, "if dead, to be returned," &c.

MARINER'S DEPARTMENT.

ADDRESS

Of the Directors of the SEAMANS' FRIERD SOCIETY of the City of Boston.

ADDRESS

Of the Directors of the Seamans' Friend Society of the City of Boston.

To the Christian Public:—It is now about ten years since a Meeting for Seamen was established in this place. Many friends of the cause have contributed, funds have been raised from year to year, and a preacher has been supported. But nothing permanent has been done. The Society has lived only on the temporary charities of its friends, and a constant draft on their resources has been found necessary to keep it in existence. And for two years past, a frequent change of preachers has had a tendency rather to scatter the congregation than increase it, and a more systematic movement seemed to be demanded. Convinced of this, and relying, under divine Providence, on the hearty co-operation of a benevokent public, as well as on those who have hither-to befriended the cause, the Directors have eagaged the Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF, as a permanent preacher to the seamen, to whom also, as Agent of the Society, the active management of its concerns is entrusted. Hoping now to see the Seamen's Meeting placed on a more firm foundation, and wishing that the views of the Society may be fully anderstood by the public, the Directors have thought it expedient to make a frask dischosure of their plan, and to unfold before the world what they wish to accomplish for the benefit of Seamen.

1. A permanent place of worship must be provided. The Society are indeed under great obligations to the proprietors of Central Wharf, for their kindness in permitting them, for so many years, to eccupy gratuitously the room they now do, as a place of worship. But still this place can never be thought suitable for a permanent meeting-house. Seamen have resorted there, considering it as a temporary arrangement; but it is altogether doubtful whether they would continue to do this, if they saw no prospect of better accommodations. Seamen expect to be treated like other men.—They are not to be aborn from the community, and treated like a distinct race of beings, and if they

it may be done here. One boarding-house is already established under the patronage of this Society,* nided by an auxiliary Society of hadies, whose timely help, and judicious management in the domestic arrangement of the same, greatly strengthens the cause. In the boarding-houses which this Society will patronise, it is intended that every thing improper shall be excluded, that scamen, young and old, shall not only be well accommodated at a fair price, but placed in a situation perfectly reputable, where their morals shall be consulted as well as their comfort, and where all religious privileges shall be brought within their reach.

3. Another important part of our plan is a school for the instruction of seamen. Several hundred seamen are constantly in this port. Among this number are at least 40 or 50 young reamen, and boys, who have entered on a maritime course with little or no learning, and who have been and are still so situated that they can never avail themselves of the benefits to be obtained at the ordinary public or private schools. They always find a degree of leisure while they are in port, and in too many wretched instances that leisure time is spent in the hanuts of debtanchery, wasting their earnings, and ruining at once their health, their morals, and their souls. If instead of this, their leisure time while on shore could be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, they might in due time be fitted for usefulness in their profession, la able to navigate a vessel, or dispose of a cargo to ndvantage, be trained to habits of economy in the use of what they lead earned, and directed to a prudent disposal of what they lead earned, and directed to a prudent disposal of what they lead earned, and directed to a prudent disposal of what they lead earned, and directed to a prudent disposal of what they lead earned, and directed to a prudent disposal of what they lead earned, and directed to a prudent disposal of what they lead earned, and directed to a predent disposal of the more than before, and earning

TEMPERANCE.

ALKOHOL DANGEROUS.

The bodies of some few drinkers have been so thoroughly steeped in spirit, as literally to take fire and consume to ashes. It is said that no case of this spontaneous combustion has ever occurred, except among hard drinkers, and it is altogether probable that in every such case, an inflammable air has exhaled from the lungs or skin, or both, and has the beautiful hards to the constant of light hards. exhaled from the lungs or skin, or both, and has been kindled by the too near approach of a lighted taper, or some ignited substance. A French chemist, it is said, after drinking a pint of ether during the day, used to antuse himself at evening, by lighting up his breath, directed in a very small stream upon the flame of a lamp. Alkohol taken in large quantities, would probably, in some constitutions at least, occasion a similar vapour to be thrown from the lungs; and there is, doubtless more danger than has been imagined, in a deep drinker's bringing his mouth or nose close to a lighted taper at evening.

evening.

The numerous and weighty considerations, some of which have been hinted at, and which a reflecting man must surmount, before he can make up his mind to be regarded as a drunkard, place in a striking view the strength of the appetite, which is created by a long and habitual use of spirit. Instances might be referred to, which set this in a painfully strong light.

stances might be referred to, which set this in a painfully strong light.

A few years ago, a tippler was put into an almshouse in a populous town in Massachusetts. Within a few days, he had devised various expedients to procure rum, but fadled. At length however, he hit upon one which proved successful. He went into the wood-yardiof the establishment, placed his hand upon a block, and with an axe in the other, struck it off at a single blow. With the stump raised and streaming, he ran into the house, crying "get some rum, get some rum, my hand is off."

In the confusion and bustle of the occasion, a bowl of rum was brought, into which he plunged the bleeding member of his body, thea raising the bowl to his nouth, drank freely and exultingly exclaimed, "now I am satisfied." now I am satisfied."

"now I am satisfied."
In another populous town in the same state there lived an habitual drinker, who in an interval of reflection, made a vow that he would drink no more spirit for forty years, not doubting at the time, that forty years would place him in he grave. He faithfully kept his vow, and at the expiration of the stipulated period, ventured to take a little liquor, as it seemed no more than a friendly silutation given to an old acquaintance, and in no very bng time died a sot. I once knew a man, who had been for some time,

in the habit of intemperate drinking, and who had at times, strong remonstrances of conscience. These admonitions, together with the natives and encour-agements held up to him by his klid and good wife, induced him to make a solemn voy, "that by the help of God, he would never again trink any thing stronger than beer, unless medicine by a physician." He regarded the vow medicine by a physician." He regarded the vow, became sober and apparently religious, and for several years sustained the character of a devout man. At length he lost, by degrees, his religious sensibility, grew dull and stupid, heedless alide of religious duty, and of the daily attentions to business necessary for the support of his family, and eventually died besotted with rum. When warned of his descriptions of the support of his family, and eventually died besotted with rum. his danger, soon after it was known that he had re-turned to his cups, he assigned as reason, the prescription of a physician, which was made on his plication for relief from mild dyspersia.

If such be the strength of the habit, and so great

the danger of forming it, what apology is there for drinking spirit at all? Does a healthy labouring man need alkohol? No more than he needs arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or opium. The experiment has been made a thousand times, and the result is well known, namely, that more labour can be acwell known, namely, that more labour can be accomplished in a month or a year, under the influence of simple noarishing food and unstimulating drink, than through the aid of alkohol. Does the warrior need this stimulus to inspirit him for the conflict? M'Donough has shown with what cool and appalling bravery men can fight without it, and a faithful history of our army and navy would demonstrate, that the use of it affords no security against defeat or disaster.

[Mussey's Address.]

From the Rochester Observer WHO ARE THE DISTILLERS.

The following Notice is from the Yates Repu lican, and we would recommend it to the careful and prayerful consideration of all, especially professors of religion, who are engaged in furnishing the means of self destruction to our citizens.—Mr. Hewitt, the agent of the American Temperance Society very justly remarked that the manufactur-ing and vending of ardent spirits was carried on by the most sober class of men—very often by the elders and deacons of our churches—that if they should withdraw from the business, the fountaine of this stream of corruption would be dried up, as the business could not be successfully prosecuted by the intemperate—whenever they attempt it, failure, from pecuniary embarrassment, immediately follows, or death winds up the concern.

It sounds, indeed, rather singularly, but there is It sounds, moeen, rather singularly, but the too much truth in the remark, that deacons, elders, and other church members, are, either directly or indirectly, the cause of much of the drunkenness with which our land is cursed; and this too, because they are sober men.
We hope the example of Mr. Babcock, may be

We hope the campus with the Medical Business, and have discontinued the Distilling Business, and have on hand, for sale, very low for ready pay or approved credit, a full set of Distilling apparatus, consisting of two Worms, a copper Boiler, and an iron Cylinder. The cylinder is large and uncommonly powerful. I have no doubt but with skilful management, the whole establishment would produce daily—a sufficient quantity of whiskey to kill fifty men.

W. Babcock. key to kill fifty men. September 23, 1828.

OBITUARY.

In Hopkinton, Mrs. ELIZABETH VALENTINE, wife of Mr. Samuel V. aged 76. Mrs. Valentine was daughter of John Jones, Esq. late of Hopkinton. She was born A. D. 1732, married to Mr. Samuel Valentine 1771, and lived in the marriage state fifty-seven years. She was the mother of thirteen elibidren, nine of which lived to have families, and seven are still living. There have been sixty-eight grand children, fifty-eight of which are still living; eleven of the third generation, of which nine are now living. The whole number of descendants is ninety-two, seventy-four of whom are yet living. Mrs. Valentine was one who lived under the influence of those virtues, which render life peaceful and happy. As a wife, she was kind, attentive, and affectionate. In this relation of life, discretion marked her footsteps. She made her partner and herself happy by the constancy of her affection, and mildness of disposition. As a mother she cherished a most lively interest for the happiness of her children. Her family could look to her, as capable and willing to afford the best of parental instructions. In her domestic concerns, she was influenced by economy and prudence; and aided as she was by intelligence, in this capacity, she set a worthy example. As a friend she was obliging; possessing the spirit of philanthropy, she had a heart and hand to commissrate and relieve the sufferings of others. She was well known in society, as the friend of peace. Possessing a strong mind, and intelligent, her advice was no less salutary abroad than at home. As a Christian, no trait was more eminently seen in her character, than that of humility. This she cultivated in the spirit of the gospel. Having long lived justly ostocmed, she has died much lamonted.—Patriet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
FOR sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Market Street,—Stunat's Hebrew Grammar, third edition.
A Discourse on Meckness. By Matthew Henry.
Menoir of Mrs. Joanna Turner, as exemplified in her Life, Death, and Spiritual Experience. With a Recommendatory Preface, by the Rev. D. Bogue, D. D.
Letters of Christian Sympathy, to Mourners.
Detraction Displayed:—by Amelia Opie.
Polpit Exchanges butween the Orthodox and Unitarians: the design of this Pamphlet is to show that an orthodox minister cennot, without inconsistency, and unfaithfulness to Christ exchange Pulpit services with Unitarians.
Sabbath School Books:—Edwin and Henry, or the Week's Holidays: containing Original, Moral, and Instructive Takes, for the Improvement of Youth. By R. Huish, Esq. F. A. S. First American Edition.
English Mary: or the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity, together with the Village Nurse. By Mrs. Sherwood.
The Pink Tippet: or the Contrast in Sabbath Scholars Displayed. By Mrs. Sherwood.
The Christian Almanac, for the year 1829, containing the usual quantity of interesting and useful matter; by the hundred, dozen, or single copy.
P. & W. have just received a complete assortment of the superior Bibbes and Testaments published by the American Bible Society,—of various sizes, quality, and binding.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, Boston, and E. &. G. MERRIAM, Brookfield, have just published "The American
Reader: containing extracts suited to excite a love of science and literature, to refine the taste, and to improve the
moral character. Designed for the use of schools." Price
75 cents.

ence and literature, to refine the taste, and to improve the moral character. Designed for the use of schools." Price 75 cents.

In compiling a reading book for schools, it should undoubtedly be a leading object to make such a selection as will be likely to exert a salutary influence on the pupil in future life.—Many of the lessons in this compilation have been taken from highly popular works, recently published, which appear better calculated to inspire the young with a taste for science and literature, and to instit correct moral principles, than any which have before appeared.

It appears highly important that the rising generation should be deeply impressed with the necessity of a proper regard for the Sabbath; and also that the subject of Intemperance, which has been of late so much discussed, should be presented to the youthful mind, in a more striking point of view, than has been done in the school books now in use. In this work, extracts treating of these and other subjects of acknowledged practical importance, have been chosen, in preference to those which are calculated merely to assist the pupil in becomingfa good reader.

It has not however been forgetten that variety is indispensable; and that the usefulness of the book must greatly depend on its containing pieces adapted to correct the monotonous drawl, so frequently heard in the reading of school boys,—More lessons of this character have been inserted than are usually found in similar collections.

It is hoped that these considerations will secure the work a candid examination from those who take an interest in the subject of education.

By. October 15, 1828.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—REMOVAL—
NEW ESTABLISHMENT, §c.

JAMES E. COOLEY has taken into copartoership

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE...REMOVAL...

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

JAMES E. COOLEY has taken into copartnership SAMUEL G. DRAKE, and removed into the New-England Public Sale Room, recently erected No. 46, Washington Street, a few doors north of State Street, where the subscribers have the most splendid establishment of the kind, in this city. Their Room is about fifty feet by forty...well lighted, high in the walls, with a very spacious entrance in front—fitted up in the neatest and most approved style, with seats, and every convenience for the comfortable reception of spectators, as well as for the most advantageous display of almost every description of Merchandize. A room like theirs, for evening sales of Books, Stationary, Prints, Engravings, &c. where gentlemen can be sofe and confortable, appears long to have been wanting...—No pains or expense will be spared on the part of the subscribers to manage it to the entire satisfaction of their friends and the public, from whom patronage, in proportion to their desire to please, promptness and attention to business, is very respectfully solicited.

The Auction and Commission Business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of COOLEY & DRAKE. Liberal advances in cash will be made on goods consigned for sale, and all invoices closed as soon as consistent with the interest of the owner. Sales of Furniture, Groceries, &c. will be attended to with promptness, and very thankfully received.

Out. 17. 4w SAMUEL G. DRAKE.

STANDARD SCHQOL BOOKS,

IAMES LORING No. 132, Washington Street, here

Oct. 17. 4w SAMUEL G. DRAKE.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, has published Alder's Spellling Books, lst Part, 6th edition. Alder's Spellling Books, 2d Part, 19th edition. Alder's Reader, 3d Part, 5th edition. The above Spelling Books are used in the Providence Town Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and elsewhere.

It is probable that no less than eighty thousand of the Second Part have been sold. They have received the approbation of the Hon. Win. Hunter, Hon. David Cobb, Rev. Dr. Messer, Rev. Dr. Chaplin, Hon. Tristram Burges, Hon. Win. Baylies, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

The following recommendation of Alden's School Books, is extracted from a letter sent to the publisher by a respectable clergyman, the Chairman of the town school committee.

"From a dozen years experience in the business of in-

able clergyman, the Chairman of the town school committree. **Charlton, April 4, 1828.**

"From a dozen years experience in the business of instruction, I have no hesitation in saying, that these books
possess a decided superiority to any others among us. Alden's Third Part, for the purpose of Itaching to read, is
of more worth, in my estimation, than all the Readers published besides. Other Readers contain good composition,
but I think the compilers have gone quite aside from the
object of constructing a book to teach youth to read. If
our professional men would study and learn Alden's third
part, we should hear better reading in public."

John Willden, Jr.

Dr. Snow's First Principles of English Spelling and
Reading, containing the words of the New Testament, &c.
Price \$1 per doz.

It has been recommended in the American Journal of Education, Parkhuret's Teacher's Assistant, Zion's Heraki,

It has been recommended in the American Journal of Education, Parkhurst's Teacher's Assistant, Zion's Herakl, and Boston Literary Gazette.

The following notice of the above is from the August number of the Sabbath School Treasury:—"To all our schools, which use any spelling books, we cheerfully recommend a little volume, entitled, First Principles of English Spelling and Reading. Containing the words of the New Testament, arranged in Lessom adapted to the capacity of learners in Primary and Subbath Schools. By Caleb H. Snow, M. D.

"We rejoice to learn that some of our Sabbath Schools have already collected several classes of little children, only two or three years old. The teachers of such children will find the little book we have recommended a valuable assistance in their interesting labors."

find the little book we have recommended a valuable assistance in their interesting labors."
7th Edition Blair's Catechism of Common Things necessary to be known at an early age. Together with a Catechism of the Auerican Revolution, another of the Customs of Nations, Arithmetical Tables, &c. Price 18 per doz. 18th Edition Murray's Grammar Abridged by a Teacher of Youth of Boston. Price 81 per doz. This is used in the town schools in Providence and other parts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and elsewhere. No primary grammar in use is better adapted for beginners than this. 4th Edition Mason's Self Knowledge, with Questions for Schools and Academies.

3d Edition Watto on the Improvement of the Mind, with questions for Schools and Academies.

questions for Schools and Academies.

13th Edition Murray's English Exercises without any variation from the London edition.

Pope's Essay on Man. This is in use for exercises in parsing; Alger's Elements of Orthography.

Oct. 10. parsing; Alger's Elements of Orthography. Oct. 10.

(C)-MRS. MURRAY AND HER CHILDREN.

JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School
Union, and for sale at the Depository, Baptiat Cherch, Federal Street,—MATERNAL INSTRUCTION; or the History of Mrs. Murray and her Children. By Wm. M'GAVIN, author of the Protestant. Revised by the Publishing Committee.—Also, just published by the Union, and for sale at the Depository,—A Map of PALESTINE, for the use of Subbath Schools, Bible Classes, &c.

At the Depository may be found an extensive assortment of Books suitable for Subbath Schools.

At the Depository and the necessary Books, Tickets, Cards, Rules, &c. used in Salbbath Schools.

The Books for sale at the Depository are furnished at the lowest rate, that School may avail themselves of the opportunity to establish and extend their Teibraries.

The "Salbbath School Treasury," published monthly, as above.

Sanvel N. Tenney, "y published monthly, as above. Sanvel N. Tenney, "Ag't M. S. S. Dep's, Oct 10. If Federal Street, Baptist Charech.

CHAPLAIN AND INSTRUCTOR.

CHAPLAIN AND INSTRUCTOR.

strong mind, and intelligent, her advice was no less salutary abroad than at home. As a Christian, no trait was more eminently seen in her character, than that of humility. This she cultivated in the spirit of the gospel. Having long lived justly esteemed, she has died much lamented.—Patriet.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

**Perunasives to Early Piety, by J. G. Pike.—Weeks Holdays, consisting of Tales and Hyuns for every day in the Week.—The Modern Martyr.—The Pink Tippet: or the Contrast in Subbuth Scholars Displayed. By Mrs. Sherwood.—English Mary: or, the Happy Reward of Virtuous Fidelity. By Mrs, Sherwood.—For sale by James Lontries.

Oct. 10.

CHAPLAIN AND INSTRUCTOR.

The Directors of the House of Industry at South Boston, wish to engage a person to officiate in the "Chapel on the Sabbath, to visit and converse with the sick, as circumstances may render expedient; and also to take charge of, and instruct the elder children, dowing the day. It is expected he will reside at the Institution, and employ most of his time in the interesting datics of his office. Those who wish the situation, and reinfluenced by a desire to be useful, as well as by a wish for peruniary remuneration, may make written application, addressed to the Directors, at the Office in Faneuil-Hall, and should they wish an interview, may obtain further information from the Clerk of the Board at said office.

Oct. 10.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY,
QUARTO EDITION—Price Reduced.

This valuable work may now be had of the agents, J. Emory and B. Waugh, No. 14 Crosby-Street, New York, complete, in six volumes, quarto, well bound, at reduced price of \$37.50 per set. The price at which it was rold by the original publishers was \$1.50 per mumber. Inhome the windle work consists of thirty-seven numbers. Any number, or numbers, to complete sets, may also be had at \$1 per number. Or any volume, or volumes, of Old or New Testament, at \$6 per volume, or volume, for only new Testament, at \$6 per volume on the Old Testament, —or \$7 per volume on the New.

The Octavo Edition is also complete in six volumes—price \$30 per set, well bound; or \$5 per volume, for any volume or volumes, of Old or New Testament. If bound in calf, the price of this edition will be \$5.50 per volume—in calf gith, \$6—in calf extra, 6.50. The price of the Quarto Edition, in calf, will be \$6.75 per volume on the Old Testament, and \$7.75 on the New—in calf gith, \$7.50 per volume, in calf extra, \$8 per vol. on the Old Testament, and \$9.00 the New.

The Quarto Edition, being printed on much larger type, is now offered at a price certainly lower, in proportion to its value, than even the octavo. In various respects, and especially for persons advancing in life, or wishing to form permanent libraries, by many it is preferred.

(3-7 to ministers or preachers, of any denominations, x discount of one third from the above prices will be made for cash. The same discount will be made to booksellers, or other wholesale purchasers.

New-York, Sept. 1828. J. Emory, & B. WAUGH.

EAXTER'S SAINTS' REST.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published a cheavent of the published a cheavent of the cash and the published a cheavent of the cash and the cash and the published a cheavent of the cash and the cash and the published a cheavent of the cash and the published a cheavent

New-York, Sept. 1828. J. EMORY, & B. WAUGH.

EAXTER'S SAINTS' REST.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have just published a cheap and beautiful stereotype edition of this standard work, with an elegant frontispiece, to which the attention of the Christian community is particularly invited. In this edition, the multiplicity and confusion of sections and divisions which have been felt in former editions, is avoided; and by marking the subdivisions in taile, a simplicity of method is introduced. Ministers and all other benevolent individuals will aid sugch the advancements of religious knowledge and personal piety, by promoting an extensive circulation of the work. The neat style in which it is now presented, renders the work a very pleasing present to young persons, and may with great utility take the place of many New Years' and Christmas tokens of regard. To those who purchase quantities for gratuitous distribution, a great deduction will be made.

LETTER TO THE PUBLISHERS.

quantities for gratuitous distribution, a great deduction will be made.

LETTER TO THE PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,—I searcely know how you could, as booksellers, do a greater service to the cause of Christ, than by producing a stereotype edition of Buxter's Saints' Rest, at once so beautiful and so cheap. Perhap no other human composition, except the Pilgrim's Progress, is so remarkably adapted to all classes of readers, serious or profane. While many of our best practical works, require to be lent with caution, and with considerable knowledge of character; this may safely and most profitably be read by any one. The danger and duty of lost sinners—the rules for examining the exidences of our personal interest in Christ—the obligations of Christians to eminent holiness, and to great activity in the service of God—the nature of holy contemplation—the vanity of expecting rest in this world—the blessedness of heaven, and the misery of hell, are all treated in the most touching and masterly manner.

I sincerely wish, that a work so excellent in itself, and which has received the seal of God's blessing, not only in the instruction and comfort of the saints; but in the conversion, by its instrumentality, of hundreds of souls, will now receive a very extended circulation.

With number expect, yours, &c.

is in

with their

that beco labo

or b scou solen al ch profe ne-such to he estab

part

1. script comin

rior,

the de he pu the da of my geance gospel vice a

count

east an but the outer d

of teet

were

whom

but wh

expour

tenants

own so manne

God a blessin

ing for

see in mercy t

ately co

its bene

prove f

But it ! dren of

nant of

worldof

ers in C of the c

the wa that we

Lord's the utte 2. The with the

his abur stick afte not bring

has blo

sion, by its instrumentality, or monoccurs, by its instrumentality, or monoccurs, by its instrumentality, or monoccurs, which is the contract of the contract Suffolk Place, Boston, Sept. 20, 1828

POPULAR GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published, a new and improved edition of Morse's School Geography. The Atlas particularly has been greatly improved, by the addition of Outline Maps of the several countries, designed as exercises to fix on the mind of the scholar his previous lessons. There is also added, on the map of the world, the heights of the principal moustains and lengths of rivers. RICHARDSON & LORD, 138 Washington Street.

Washington Street.

Cor Copies delivered Instructers and School Committees, for examination, gratis.

6w Sept. 26. DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-to with

(L. s.)

District Clerk's Office.

Be it remembered, that on the Twentieth day of September, A. D. 1828, in the Fifty Third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Flagg & Gould, of the said District, have deposited in this Office the title of

of the said District, have deposited in this Office the fifth of a book the right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following, to wit:

A Manual Hebrew and English Laxicon, including the Biblical Chaldee,

Designed particularly for Beginners. By Josiah W. Giblis, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature in YaleCollege, Conn. A. H., Professor of Sacred Literature in YaleCollege, Conn.
In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps. couragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the Authors and Proprietors of such charts and books to the Authors and Proprietors of six-copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other prints. JNO. W. Davis, Clerk of the District of Mass. Oct. 17.

NEW PLAIDS.

MESSINGER & FALES have received a few Picces of ard wide Merino Plaids, a beautiful and excellent article or Chake. for Cloaks. ALSO, a large supply of fresh Seasonable Dry Goods, at

THOMAS P. CUSHING, offers for anle, at his Chambers No. 5. Washington Street, on the most lavourable terms for cash, or on a short credit, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, FRENCH,

ment of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN Manufactures, well adapted to Town and Country Trade, and to the present and approaching seasons.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. 33 India Street (near the head of Central Wharf) have for sale a very extensive assortment of Surgical Instruments—Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call.

Oct. 10.

DRUGS, INSTRUMENTS, 4c.

DRUGS, INSTRUMENTS, 4c.

DANIEL NOYES, No. 13, Market-street, has just received by the London Packet, a new supply of articles in his line, and now offers to customers a very full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Surgeous' Intromests, Chemical articles, Perfimery, &c. of prime quality; among them are Calcined Magnesia, Calomel, and Blue Pill from Apotheearies' Hall; Extracts of Bark, Carbonate of Iron, Gum Galbanum, Colchicum, Croton Oil, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, Extract of Elaterium, Extract of Gentian, Sulphate of Quinine; Peppermin, Extract of Gentian, Sulphate of Quinine; Peppermin Tolu, Ginger, and Otto of Rose Lozcoges, Anderson's Pills, Ching's Worm Lozenges, Dalby's Carminative, listease, Musk.

Amputating, Trepanning, Dissecting, Dentists and Mid-

case, Musk.

Amputating, Trepanning, Dissecting, Dentists and Midwifery Instruments; Pocket Instruments in Morocce
cases; Probangs; Trocats; Seton Needles; Gum Lascets; Scalpels; Bistories; Curved Scissors; Spring Lascets, Crown Lancets; Elastic, Flexible and Silver Catheters; Elastic and Hollow Bougies; Tooth Forceps and
Punches; Saviguey's and Fox's Tooth Key Instruments;
Dentist's Files; Platina wire; Hair-lip Pins; SilverStiles;
Bolus Knives; Grain Scales and Weights; Copping Instruments.

Dentiat's Files; Platina wire; Hair-lip Pins; SilverPiles; Bolos Knives; Grain Scales and Weights; Copping Instruments.

Chemical Glass ware, Thermometers, Wedgwood, Evsporating Dishes and Mortars, Iron and Earthen Retertly, Crucibles, Chemical Brass Stands and Lamps, Actic Æther, Hismoth, Cobalt, Nickel, Platina, Zine, pure Barytes, Muriate of Barytes, Carbonate of Barytes, pure Strontian, Sulphate of Strontian, Manganese, Fluor Spar, Muriate of Lime, Phosphuret of Lime, Ozymuriate of Lime, Prossints of Potash, Ozymuriate of Potash, Limus and Litmus Papers, Ozalie Acid, Citric Acid, Nitrats of Ammonia, Phosphorus, Tin Foil.

Silver Wired Tooth Brushes, Tonth Powder and Lip Salve Boxes, Dentifice, Hair Brushes, Ivory Combs, Coartie Wash Balts, Vestimental Soap, Naples Soap, Indelible Irk. Macassar Oil, Antique Oil, Cream of Amber, Gowland's Lotion, Rowland's Kalydor, German and French Cologes Water, Lavendar Water, French Pomatum in pots and rolls, Otto of Rose.

Maynard and Noyes' Soda, Rochelle, and Seidlitz Powders, Isk Powder and Isk of the same excellent quality as usual. The attention of wholesale and retail purchaera is invited, as it is believed they will find the qualities and press satisfactory.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU.

THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE CONFARY give notice that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make insurance against FIRE

PIRE
on every description of property.
They also continue to insure on MARINE RISKS, on sums not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk. Per Order, Joseph Ward, See's, CJ-Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston. 26.38

they did bor in b them a when th out their cy which at the ex after eig Where : the rest they sleep ness and the once lie for gen God, if th

which Go times, bot ceived the and enlarg out except tion of a S en the bre

churches h of heaven, their ordin mies? Ha blessings t thy on peri